

JPRS 77361

11 February 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2358

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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LIBYAN INTERVENTION IN CHAD CONCERNS NEIGHBORS

Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Dec 80 p 1

[Article: "A Serious Reverse for Paris"]

[Text] After having accustomed us to the ineffectiveness of his military forces and the virulence of his speeches, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi can boast of a success which has surprised everyone, and especially the French Government, which has been visibly caught off balance. In a week-long offensive, supported by a significant number of tanks, the Libyan soldiers--or the "Islamic Legions" acting on behalf of Tripoli--with the aid of their local allies have defeated the trained forces of Hissein Habre which for the past 9 months had seemed impossible to move. The heavy equipment decisive and assured the Libyan chief of state, after numerous setbacks in the Maghreb and in black Africa, of his first military victory.

This victory has many consequences. Even if Ndjamena is not all of Chad, the conquest of a capital, in Africa as elsewhere, has value as a symbol. As no one believes that the undisciplined forces of President Weddeye Goukouni have any great combat value, the prestige of the conqueror will go to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The alarms raised by the leaders of the neighboring African states are seen to be justified, as are the somber prophecies of President Senghor on Libyan "imperialism."

The dreams of a "Saharan republic" of the author of the "little green book," convinced that Libya is "the fatherland of all the Tuaregs," directly threaten Mali and Niger and are not without consequence for Tunisia and even for Algeria. Cameroon, where President Ahidjo repeatedly expressed his warnings, and the Central African Republic, where there is no government worthy of the name, are already "destabilized" by the influx of refugees. The "moderate" chiefs of state of black Africa--especially in Gabon and Senegal--bitterly watch their French ally and protector suffer a reverse which shakes their authority.

In Chad the complex of rivalries and interests makes the situation much more complicated, and it is easier for Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to conquer than to profit from his victory. In spite of appearances, he has almost no "ideological" supporters in the country. His alliances are matters of circumstance and subject to revocation. Animosity toward the Libyans is strong in the ranks of Weddeye Goukouni, who is under obligation to them. The annexation of the Aouzou strip and the distribution of Libyan identity cards in the northern part of the country

continue to antagonize the nomads who, though they feel nothing in common with the blacks of the south, do not consider themselves the vassals of the Arabs of the north.

It is hard to see Libya becoming involved elsewhere in adventures in the south, where it has neither interests, nor "Islamic" sympathies, nor ambitions. To control the north while keeping a government agreeable to it in Ndjamena--and thereby providing proof of a wisdom as new as its military effectiveness--it could act to have the defeated leader, Hissein Habre, finally sign the ceasefire which his opponent, Waddeye Goukouni, accepted on 28 November in Lome. An accommodation "in the African style" could then follow the withdrawal of all troops, including those from Libya, to a point 100 km from the capital.

However, nothing indicates that such an evolution is possible and that Libya favors it. France, after the insult to which it so awkwardly exposed itself and the serious blow dealt to its African policy, can only wish to limit the damage.

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CSO: 4400

CHAD: HABRE'S FORCES DISBANDING OR JOINING ENEMY

Paris LE MONDE in French 21-22 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by Pierre Biarnes: "Half of Hissein Habre's Forces Reported To Have Disbanded or To Have Joined Goukouni"]

[Excerpts] Kousseri (Northern Cameroon)—According to semiofficial but reliable information received in the last few days in Cameroon, the rout of Hissein Habre is much more serious than could have been supposed immediately after the abandonment of Ndjamena by the Armed Forces of the North (FAN). Contrary to what was first reported, it was only a portion of the FAN—essentially its elements of the Gorane ethnic group (Habre's group), amounting to barely more than 2,000 soldiers—which reportedly retired in good order toward the Oueddai mountains in the east-central part of the country. At least as many men—notably the Hadjari elements (who come from the Oum-Hadjar region)—reportedly simply disbanded, with some of them even joining the forces of their enemy.

On the other hand, after the evacuation of Abeche, the intention openly proclaimed by Habre (who is presently on a tour of several west African capitals: Lome, Conakry, Dakar) to continue the fight in another form and to return to guerrilla warfare demonstrates very well the limits of his effort. In any case, in the present phase of the conflict, one thing seems certain: for the foreseeable future the FAN is no longer in a position to challenge the new balance of forces which has just been created in Chad.

Under these conditions one understands better why the victors are less and less inclined to respect the provisions of the Lome accords, which would be contrary to their interests, and why, in fact, they consider these accords from now on as overtaken by events. In the name of what, for example, would Goukouni, Kamougue, and Acyl Ahmat agree in the coming weeks to withdraw their troops to a point 100 km from a capital which they have just captured after heavy fighting, leaving the place to inter-African or UN forces of uncertain reliability? In the name of what would the Libyan Army renounce making sure of its victory by remaining in place as long as necessary? And who is now in a position to stop them?

In effect, even if the progovernment forces have difficulty at this time in securing their victory, as attested by information reaching Kousseri on plundering and exactions of all kinds now going on in Ndjamena, it is doubtful that Goukouni, his allies, and his protector from Tripoli would agree to leave to anyone but themselves the task of reestablishing order, little by little. Already, the very strict curfew which they have just decreed (from 2000 to 0600) tends to limit the damage.

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CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

IMPROVEMENT IN KENYAN, UGANDAN RELATIONS

Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jan 80 p 7

[Report by J.-P. Langellier, East Africa correspondent: "Obote's Nairobi Visit Seals Reconciliation Between Kenya And Uganda"]

[Text] Nairobi. Rarely has there been such a reunion. Three weeks after his restoration to power, on Monday 5 January, Ugandan President Obote met with his Kenyan counterpart, Daniel Arap Moi. It was Mr Obote's first trip abroad. He was accompanied by his vice president Paulo Muwanga. The talks took place in Webuye, a small Kenyan settlement located at a distance of one hour of driving from the border. The communique and the comments made by the two chiefs of state put an end to many years of quarrels between Uganda and Kenya.

For the first time, both countries ardently wanted a reconciliation. Ever since Obote had been elected, Kenya had increased the number of good will gestures toward him. In its message of congratulations it had greeted the triumph of the head of the UPC [Ugandan People's Congress]. Following the talks in Khartoum, Presidents Moi and Nemeiry (Sudan) had pledged to "support" the Kampala government. Several weeks earlier, however, they had criticized the fact that the Ugandan elections had taken place in the presence of the Tanzanian army.

Shortly before Christmas, Moi issued a warning to Ugandan opposition refugees in Kenya. They were firmly asked to put their political activities on the back burner. This warning was equally addressed to the Kenyan press which was asked to stop its criticism of the new Ugandan regime. The advice was heeded. Overnight the tone of the Nairobi press changed. "Let us help Uganda!" exclaimed an editorial writer. Ignoring its previous abuses, the STANDARD went so far as to honor Mr Obote as the "man of the year."

Uganda was quite satisfied with these gestures of appeasement. In the course of the electoral campaign Obote had made conciliatory statements concerning Kenya. His party's platform called for strengthening ties between the two neighbors. "We need Kenya," Obote willingly stated. Reconciliation with pro-capitalist Kenya was made easier by the fact that Obote was showing a new face, the face of a political realist who had abandoned the illusions of a socialism on whose difficulties he had been able to dwell at length in the course of his long Tanzanian exile. "Communism is the equivalent of fascism," he summed up an interview given to the STANDARD. Having proclaimed himself the supporter of a mixed economy with extensive possibilities for private initiative and foreign investors, he added that, "we have

considered our own errors. We shall pursue a centrist policy." In a word, Obote was doing everything possible to reassure his Kenyan partners.

Economic Cooperation

Economic co-existence is the basis of the problem. The Monday talks, actually, essentially dealt with commercial cooperation; organization of the transit haulage of Ugandan goods through Kenyan territory and declaration of "total warfare on smugglers." In the case of Uganda, which is an enclave, it is a question, above all, of putting an end to clandestine coffee exports, for coffee is its main source of foreign exchange. The legitimate trade in coffee, shipped to Mombasa, the Kenyan port, which is the natural Ugandan outlet, should resume quickly.

The Nairobi business circles expect a great deal from the enhancement of trade with Uganda. Uganda offers a practically virgin market for Kenyan industry. Everything will depend on the behavior of the Ugandan bourgeoisie which, so far, has been quite hostile to Mr. Obote. Following the reconciliation with Kenya, Obote also hopes to abate and appease the fears of Kampala business circles which will largely determine the fast economic recovery of Uganda. The two countries have also decided to draft a new schedule for the repayment of Ugandan debts to Kenya. No specific details have been provided.

Should one see in the Ugandan-Kenyan rapprochement a first stage of the reconstitution of the East African community which broke up in 1977? Such a claim would be premature. Unquestionably, the community will never be restored in its previous form. However, as the firm supporter of regional cooperation, Obote has always regretted its disappearance.

In any case, the Kampala-Nairobi reconciliation can only speed up the Tanzanian-Kenyan "normalization." It is significant that Kenya no longer publicly demands the immediate withdrawal of the 10,000 Tanzanian soldiers still stationed in Uganda. In a recent interview Robert Ouko, in charge of Kenyan diplomacy, recalled the basic hostility of his country to any presence of foreign troops in Uganda. However, he claimed to trust Mr. Obote to achieve their withdrawal within a reasonable delay.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SDAR FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS ADDIS ABABA VISIT

1.0012030 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 1 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Ibrahim Hakim, foreign minister of the SDAR, today said that the SDAR strongly opposes all those attacking the Ethiopian revolution and its territorial integrity. Comrade Ibrahim Hakim made this statement this morning at Bole International Airport before his departure for Lagos, ending a 2-day working visit to socialist Ethiopia.

Expressing the high regard the people of the SDAR have for the Ethiopian revolution and their strong opposition to all forces that are contradictory to Ethiopia's territorial integrity and revolution, the foreign minister pointed out that Ethiopia's solidarity with liberation movements, peace-loving peoples and progressive forces in the world was admirable.

Noting that the peoples of the SDAR and socialist Ethiopia, in their struggle for respect of their national sovereignty, were forging closer ties and stronger relations, Comrade Hakim stated that the people of the SDAR have great regard for the struggle of the Ethiopian people against reactionaries and narrow-minded nationalists.

On the SDAR's membership in the OAU, Comrade Hakim said that despite recognition from the majority of the member countries of the organization, the SDAR had not yet had confirmation of its membership from the organization. He went on to say that, in this regard, a fruitful outcome was expected from the efforts of member countries in the upcoming summit of the OAU ministerial council in Addis Ababa.

On his departure from Addis Ababa, Comrade Ibrahim Hakim was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Tsebe Bekele, the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CSO: 4407

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MEDIATORS LEAVE PRAIA FOR LISBON--The Mozambican delegation mediating in the conflict between Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands and led by Marcellino dos Santos, member of Frelimo's permanent political committee, has left Praia for Lisbon. The delegation, which is composed of the governor of Maputo Province, Maj Gen Joseph (Mayem), and Professor (Maxim de Luasasa) of Eduardo Mondlane University, delivered a personal message from President Samora Machel to his Cape Verdian counterpart, Aristides Pereira. [Text] [AB301330 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 30 Jan 81]

TRANSPORT SUMMIT--Swaziland will host the next meeting of the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission of the nine southern Africa countries in May this year. This was disclosed by the Permanent Secretary for Works, Power and Communications, Mr. Gilbert Mabila who was a member of the Swazi delegation to the Southern Africa Transport Communications Commission in Maputo last week. The delegation was led by the Deputy Minister for Finance, Mr. John Nasson. The salient feature of the meeting, according to Mr. Mabila, was the working out and the adoption of the document "Policies of Action of SADCC." This is where the principles of co-operation, co-ordination, planning, financing and implementation of projects under the commission were outlined. The meeting also adopted an action programme for the period January-May 1981, as well as the budget of the commission for 1981. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Jan 81 p 1]

CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS TO BEGIN--Dakar, 30 Jan (AFP)--The proposed construction of two dams on the Senegal River will soon begin. Senegalese President Abdou Diouf made this statement Thursday evening on his return from Ta'if, where he attended the Third Islamic Summit conference. Mr Diouf announced that King Khalid of Saudi Arabia has decided to grant an additional \$50 million credit for the implementation of the dam projects and that Iraq has also promised to grant \$40 million. President Diouf said that Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, which are partners within the Senegal River Development Organization, will thus begin work, because with the additional loans we will have reached 85 percent of the \$890 million required to finance the project. Mr Diouf also said that the results of the Islamic summit were positive and that it made it possible to strengthen Islamic solidarity. If we are committed to the resolutions adopted, he said, we will be able to solve our problems. [Text] [AB301408 Paris AFP in French 1209 GMT 30 Jan 81]

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

MERRIDE IN LUANDA--The former United Nations administrator general of Namibia, Sean McBride, arrived this morning in Luanda to attend the international commission meeting on the crimes of the racist regime against the peoples of southern Africa. The latest arrivals included a leading member of the Soviet Ministry of (?Justice). [Text] [AD301210 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Jan 81]

CSD: 4420

MEASURES ADOPTED TO CONTROL FOOD TRANSACTIONS IN ZOU

Cotonou EHUZU in French 17 Dec 80 p 6

[Text] Acting upon the decisions made during the recent meetings of the permanent committee of the National Executive Committee against the export of foodstuffs out of the national territory, the administrative political officials of Zou Province met on Saturday, 6 December, to adopt efficient measures to control transactions in foodstuffs in the province.

At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Houdou Ali, prefect of Zou Province, after emphasizing at length the importance of the merchant's role in the development of the revolutionary process, invited the officials of the merchants associations in Zou districts to become organized so as to contribute to the fight for national liberation. He then defined the purpose of the meeting, namely: getting together to analyze the possible problems that could arise at the next between-harvest season and together adopt measures to prevent unpleasant situations with respect to foodstuffs.

The floor was then given to the participants to allow them to make concrete proposals.

At the end of the meeting, the following decisions were made:

1. Any export of foodstuffs out of the national territory is strictly forbidden.
2. The circulation of foodstuffs between the districts of the province is free.
3. For all foodstuffs transactions from Zou to other provinces in the country, a pass is issued to all carriers, whatever the tonnage, and to the driver of any vehicle carrying a minimum of five bags.

At the outset, the pass must be signed by the mayor and countersigned upon arrival by the mayor of the territory receiving the merchandise. After being signed, this pass must be returned to the base for verification.

Strict surveillance of the borders must be organized and enforced by a brigade of units from the People's Armed Forces, the local authorities and mass organizations.

No foodstuffs truck can leave the province after 2200.

4. An orientation and explanation campaign will be organized at the level of regions, communes, villages and town districts.

5. In the case of violation of these regulations, the merchandise will be confiscated and sold to the Zou SOPROCA (Provincial Company for Agricultural Commercialization) and the money returned to the guilty carrier.

As a reminder, Zou Province borders on all the provinces of the country, as well as Togo and Nigeria.

A provincial committee of 15 Zou merchants was also set up.

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CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

COTONOU AIRPORT EXPANSION--An agreement for 900 million CFA francs has just been signed between the (French) Central Fund for Economic Cooperation and our country, the People's Republic of Benin. The signing ceremony took place yesterday, Wednesday, 17 December, at the Ministry of Finance. Present, on the one side, was the minister of finance, Comrade Isidore Amoussou, along with his fellow-workers; on the other side, Mr Paul Deram, director of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation in the People's Republic of Benin. Also present were Mr Raymond Coker, representative of ASECNA (Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar) in Benin, and Comrade Samuel Houmou, government controller at Cotonou airport. The signers of the agreement indicated that the funds would allow ASECNA to carry out the expansion necessary to open Cotonou airport to large cargo flights. A freight hangar will also be built. Among the improvements to be made on the existing airport ground organization are the reinforcement of the aprons and the enlargement of the parking aprons. In 1977, 95 million CFA francs were allocated to ASECNA for radio installations at Cotonou airport. [Text] [Cotonou EHUZU in French 18 Dec 80 p 1] 9592

LIBYAN AID CHECK--Last Tuesday, the office of the minister of finance was the setting for a very simple ceremony, but one with important political and social effects. His excellency Mustapha Abussetta, the ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, handed to Comrade Isidore Amoussou, our minister of finance, a check for \$10 million to be used in financing various projects within the framework of cooperation between our country, the People's Republic of Benin, and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. These different projects consist, in particular, of the construction of a hospital in Porto-Novo, the repair of streets in Cotonou, the asphaltting of the road section Parakou-Porga, etc. Comrade Isidore Amoussou took the opportunity to praise the cooperation between our two countries and the unceasing efforts of the ambassador of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to strengthen the bases of this cooperation. [Text] [Cotonou EHUZU in French 18 Dec 80 pp 1, 6] 9592

CSO: 4400

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

FARMERS' DEATHS--(AFP). Confrontations between crop growers and livestock breeders have left seven people dead and several wounded on 1 January in the northwest of Cameroon. According to the local radio the initial incidents took place on 27 December in the department of Menchum. Government forces intervened on 1 January to re-establish order. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Jan 80 p 6] 5157

CSO:4400

CONGO

BRIEFS

MAYAMAYA AIRPORT RUNWAY PROJECT--The runway of the Mayamaya airport is to be rebuilt and equipped to enable it to receive Boeing-747 planes. This was announced to the press yesterday by the resident director general of the agency for air navigation safety in Africa and Madagascar following his audience with President Denis Sassou-N'Guesso. [AB310800 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 30 Jan 81]

CSO: 4400

TECHNICAL, FINANCIAL AID FROM FRG REPORTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 12 Dec 80 p 5

[Article by Adama Diabate: "A Loan of 14 Billion To Our Country"]

[Text] The adoption of a program of technical and financial cooperation for the years 1980 and 1981 has resulted from governmental negotiations which took place last 9-10 December between our country and the Federal Republic of Germany.

This program covers the fields of rail and maritime transportation, animal husbandry, human hydraulics, rural electrification, aid to National Parks, and a third line of credit for the National Bank of Agricultural Development (BNDA).

The sum of 102 million Deutsche Marks [DM] has been pledged to continue 1980-1981 financial cooperation (of which 80 million DM in new funds and 22 million DM from previous, incomplete projects) at an interest rate of 0.75 percent for a duration of 50 years with 10 years deferred.

Of this total, 30 million DM are planned for agro-pastoral development in the north and 15 million DM for pursuing a program of drinking water supply for rural regions.

In collaboration with the World Bank and France, West Germany will participate with 40 million DM in the extension of the Port of Abidjan; 12 million DM are earmarked for supplying power trolleys to RAN. [Abidjan-Niger Railway Administration]

In addition, the sum of 16,5 million DM has been granted in the form of gifts for technical cooperation covering the same period 1980-1981, making an overall total for technical and financial cooperation of 118.5 million DM (around 13 billion 85 million CFA francs). The 16,5 million DM granted for technical cooperation are also to be used to encourage rural development efforts, especially in animal production.

The negotiations which took place in an "atmosphere of friendship and mutual comprehension" were led, on the German side, by Dr Erichehm, director of the West Africa Division of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and, for the Ivory Coast, by His Excellency Ambassador Honore Polneau, general secretary for Foreign Affairs.

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CSO: 4400

REPORTAGE ON TROPICAL FRUIT DIVERSIFICATION

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 10 Dec 80 p 20

[Text] A report by the Study and Research Group for the Development of Tropical Agronomy shows that the pineapple genetics program has attained a normal rhythm after an effective period of preparation. Henceforth, a new technique makes possible accelerated growth of the young plants. 'We have outlined water requirements in the Yamoussoukro Region. Properly applied and inexpensive irrigation is preferable, economically speaking, to covering the soil with polyethylene.'

On the other hand, covering is profitable in rainy regions. "It has recently become apparent that the possibility of obtaining a normal second harvest was directly linked to an efficacious struggle against parasitic worms in the roots of a young planting. The use of systemic insecticides makes it possible to obtain fast growing secondary young bulbs which bear one year after the first. This can have great economic importance.

The current "nematicide" program principally concerns the best periods for application and under the most effective form (liquid or granules). The problem has a purely technical aspect and an important economic side."

The cultivation systems for pineapples include in each ecological zone indissociable groupings of techniques. Partial improvements involve modifications of the entire system, such as the introduction of two successive harvests instead of one. One hundred and sixty samples of pineapple roots were taken in the Ivory Coast and prepared by the IRFA [expansion unknown] Physiology Laboratory at Montpellier (distillation mineralization). In the matter of technology, "the export of fresh fruit being on the increase, problems involving quality became more worrisome in 1978; mention must be made of an undertaking carried out by the Chemistry-Technology Laboratory at Montpellier in conjunction with professionals in order to define internal and external criteria of pineapple quality on arrival at the wholesalers'."

THE PLANTAIN: Study programs of banana-bearing plantains have also been carried out. "A mineral evaluation (all organs) of several cultivars has been completed; it shows that some of their needs are different from those of the 'Cavendish banana tree.'" Tests show that "the potentialities are very different (from 15 to 60 tons per hectare a year), as well as their aptitude to adapt to diverse ecologies. The cultivar of the highly productive dwarf 'French Plantain' has been the object of various studies (of which some involving cash cover crops)." The programs concerning banana trees with exportable fruit are now divided into two categories: traditional

studies of certain production factors (struggle against parasitic diseases or the enemies of the crops, for example) and specialized or overall studies of which the common final objective is the modelization of production systems.

"The problem of the degradation of the commercial quality of bananas (which came up at the end of 1978) results, on the one hand, from faulty application of known techniques previously perfected and, on the other hand, from variations in the physiology of the banana tree (intrinsic quality of the fruit.)

Certain results from the Physiology Department should make it possible, if the funding is forthcoming, to resume studies on the anomalies involved." As for other fruit species: "it is very difficult to obtain investments for orchards of trees which are only to bear, on an average, after 5 years of good cultivation. The IRFA recommends mixed fruit farming (or fruit/truck farming) which should, on the one hand, be intensive (the generally necessary irrigation produces an intensification of production factors) and, on the other hand, that it be composed of rapidly growing species, income from which makes it possible to bear the load of species which are slow to produce." The papaw tree, "in strong demand on local markets, and also of interest to importers from the temperate zone, is being studied in Reunion and in the Ivory Coast."

THE AVOCADO TREE: "An experimentation network has been established in the Ivory Coast and the search for resistant varieties which could serve as efficient stock is on-going."

THE MANGOSTEEN TREE is "being studied at the Azaguie orchard in the Ivory Coast, the only such orchard in tropical Africa."

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CSO: 4400

REPORT ON MEECI PRECONGRESS MEETING

Kacou Speaks

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 29 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Rosine Diodan]

[Text] Today marks the close of the pregress of the MEECI [Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast], the preparatory meeting for the Movement's fifth congress which will take place in Yamoussoukro from 3 to 5 January on the topic: Responsible youth a guarantee for stability and for the future.

This pregress, whose proceedings started Saturday morning, intends to give new impetus to the Movement so that it may be able to serve effectively the major principles of the Party's action: change with stability, aid for the farmers, education for development.

"If the Second Congress of the MEECI was the Congress for maturity, the fifth must be the Congress for responsibility," said the president of the Movement, Kacou Maurice, at the opening of the congress. He also expressed satisfaction over the large participation in this pregress and these members, who had turned their backs on the other demonstrations of the movement. Then he wondered where the fifth congress was headed.

Will it be decisive? Will it develop young people ready to assume their responsibility? He then recalled the three slogans adopted at the seventh congress and affirmed that the MEECI must follow this guideline drawn by the party. "These aims will be followed only if the young people show themselves to be responsible and aware," he said.

He then invited his comrades to self-criticism of the movement.

"The MEECI must weigh its goals and seek the best solutions for attaining them.

"The Party itself acknowledged its mistakes at the Seventh Congress.

"All the more reason for the MEECI, which has had some mental blocks, to do likewise. Our movement must follow this example."

He then called on the participants for faith and militancy.

Before Mr Kacou's address the secretary general of the movement, Mr Anouman Magloire, stressed the need for the MEECI members to be united: "We must be united with faith and strength against the common enemy--the nonmilitant, and be ready to set in motion the various actions of the MEECI."

He urged his comrades to be vigilant, for "faith in the MEECI can overcome the enemy."

Students Request New Supervision

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 31 Dec - 1 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Rosine Diodan "End of the MEECI Precongress"; passages enclosed in slant-lines printed in boldface]

[Text] The preparatory proceedings of the Fifth Congress of the MEECI ended yesterday afternoon. Numerous questions were raised which will be studied at the movement's congress in Yamoussoukro, including the problem of the supervision of the movement, management of the finances, political training of the young people, etc. ...All these proposals concur in one goal: making the "Necrist" responsible.

The participants in the congress separated after the closing session with a feeling of real satisfaction, because the proceedings took place within the time limits set.

According to the secretary general of the movement, Anouman Magloire, the proceedings unfolded "in a good spirit, to the extent that the participants took up the problems of the future, which confirm the theme of the congress: 'Responsible young people, guarantee for stability and for the future.'"

These reflections on the future were made within five committees that worked out proposals which will be discussed at the congress on 3, 4 and 5 January:

/The committee on rules of procedure/ was concerned with equipping the movement with reliable structures, and so it worked out a proposal for creating a financial control committee which would act not under the thumb of the authorities but in collaboration with them. The members of this committee will be elected at the congress.

/The economic and financial committee/ proposed to make the movement more responsible in managing its finances. It recommends, therefore, that the price of the MEECI card be raised so that the Movement can be self-financing; a committee would be formed to take charge of the funds collected.

It recommends, in addition, the formation of a commission made up of Party authorities who would monitor the management of the funds. This committee also asks for control by MEECI of all the clubs and associations stemming from the country's school and university centers. The reason for this demand: the MEECI is the only movement responsible for the political training of young people.

It also emphasizes the fact that the school and university authorities must cooperate with the MEECI.

/The general policy committee/

Its thinking was centered on three themes:

--Supervision of the movement. It asks that the movement be placed under the supervision of the Party president (instead of the Ministry of National Education), since the MEECI is a section of the Party.

--Return of the Ivorian students abroad. The committee asks that the MEECI committees be formed in the various countries to regroup the Ivorian students located there. These students, according to the members of this committee, have enormous social problems and parties are ready to put them under their control.

--The responsibility of all the ministries concerned with education problems vis-a-vis the MEECI. All of them, and not merely the Ministry of National Education, must lend their support to the executive bureau of the Movement.

/The cultural affairs committee:/ The considerations of this committee were centered on two subjects, information and training.

It deplored the inadequacy of the information within the Movement and recommended that a vice chairman be specially assigned to step up the information, which must be the basis for training the militants. For this, the committee asks for telecasts and radio broadcasts. It is also considering the creation of a quarterly bulletin.

As for the actual training, the committee maintains that our educational system is outmoded. It then asks that measures be taken to implement the Educational Reform.

9719

CSO: 4400

DIVERSIFICATION OF COOPERATIVE-ORIENTED GROUPS URGED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 4 Dec 80 p 10

[Article by Joëlito Aboussou: "GVC Difficult Diversification of Activities"]

[Text] Cooperative-oriented groups (GVC) have on the whole small economic scope because they excel in a single speculation: production or marketing. The current tendency is to assist these groups in diversifying their activities. In this manner then a cotton marketing GVC would also handle rice, yams, livestock, cash crops... The complexity of such an organization and the lack of a guaranteed price for certain speculations have hampered the satisfactory carrying out of this option.

The movement is losing steam from a lack of innovation by diversifying activities. The peasants are losing their enthusiasm.

In point of fact, if diversification is felt to be necessary, it can only be undertaken prudently, considering the fact that marketing circuits and pricing are not always under control. There are hardly any multi-functional groups. Notwithstanding, the region is undergoing a timid start up of cooperative action in livestock, handicrafts, truck farming and cash crops.

The Senoufo or Malinke peasant is a great livestock owner, he is not yet a stock breeder. It is moreover easy to understand why he does not manage to combine agriculture and animal husbandry.

SOPEPRA [Company for the Development of Animal Production] must make the owner into a modern peasant who combines agriculture and animal husbandry. According to the people in charge of ONPR, the best way is cooperation. Whence the ONPR-SOPEPRA collaboration to set up the first livestock cooperative units, the one contributing the know-how and the personnel, the other logistical support. Four cooperative agents are thus presently engaged in this joint undertaking which is the result of an agreement between ONPR [expansion unknown] and SOPEPRA, to which the National Agriculture Development Bank (BNDA) was later associated for financing the projects. The operation got underway in 1977 with two different undertakings: livestock fattening and cattle restocking. While the livestock fattening GVC--with a 50 head minimum--consists for its members of penning their animals in paddocks, built by the peasants with BNDA loans, for 6 to 9 months then selling them to the Ferkessedougou Livestock Fattening Center, restocking makes it possible for peasants to pool their best cattle to be sold to CIDT [expansion unknown] within the framework of yoked animal breeding promotion. For restocking, the length of the animals'

stay in the pen is from 12 to 18 months. In 1978, 22 GVC's were counted in the totality of the North sectors. But they did not register satisfactory results.

In 1978-1979, 16 then 12 were left, which then fell to only six in 1979-1980. For these first years, ONPR encountered disappointments. In the presence of such a catastrophe, those in charge of INPR (as appeared in text) and SODEPRA together attempted to identify the causes.

Both perceived that the reasons of this failure were not entirely the fault of the peasants. Furthermore, for the peasant of this region, livestock is above all an inheritance one looks after and keeps up. It is not a means of marketable production like cotton or rice. The true difficulties of the operation are thus to be found essentially in the lack of incentive measures. Only the organizing agencies hold the remedies to the disease known as poor return rate on the purchase price per kilogram of the animal proposed by SODEPRA which does not take into account the efforts put in by the peasants especially in the construction of the paddocks and feeding the livestock.

Starting with the established fact of this failure, Meite, the ONPR regional delegate and his team seized the opportunity during a tripartite ONPR-SODEPRA-BNDA meeting to propose the outright suppression of the livestock fattening and restocking GVC's, so that only the breeding GVCs would be left. This proposition was unanimously accepted.

SODEPRA has pledged to set a guaranteed price for the peasants. The rate of 200 francs per kilo on the hoof has been accepted. The animals will be kept in the pens for 10 months.

Sure markets have been chosen: either the industrial fattening center of Ferkessedougou or the cold storage slaughter house or the seedbearing field of Badikaha.

With these new incentive measures, it is hoped that the operation can be given new impetus with information meetings held for the first 22 pre-cooperative breeding units which have one after the other fallen into jeopardy.

Alimentary Markets

Optimism nourishes hope. As the saying goes, the diversification of cooperative activities is too weighty a matter to be left up to peasants. For, in addition to the mastering of market circuits and pricing it requires, it must be accompanied by research in order to adapt accounts to the new needs it creates. It must thus be undertaken prudently.

Truck farming and cash crops are an as yet undiversified cooperative production activity which has already, as well, encountered enormous difficulties. First with respect to almost aleatory markets then with respect to prices which vary from day to day according to the sacrosanct law of supply and demand. Under these conditions, vegetables being very perishable commodities, the greatest loss in the operation is incurred by the producer. Three truck farming GVCs have been in operation for 2 years in the Koriogo zone using exclusively bottom-lands. This is the case of the Koriogo-Commune GVC with two blocks. It is not even certain that the 106 members of this GVC can, in the future, use one of the blocks which will be flooded with the

impending filling of the new Korhogo dam. For the 1978-1979 season, this GVC marketed 83,261 tons of various vegetables for an overall turnover of 8,591,310 francs. At Turkaha, in the sub-prefecture of Korhogo, the peasants use a bottom-land planted with cabbages. For their first year they obtained 25,650 francs. At Gulembo, whose group was only created in December 1979, it is rather rice that the peasants cultivate while the peripheral areas of their bottom-lands are used for truck farming by their wives. They have abandoned this year, because of the lack of markets for tomatoes which were grown there.

As for cash crops, yams in particular, in spite of their relative development boom with 10 GVCs in Korhogo department, are also experiencing turnover and price problems. In the long run, it is strongly feared that all the activity and good will of the producers will come to naught. But ONPR is presently studying the possibility of setting up a marketing structure in the form of a GVC union in order to bring about stability in this market. For last year, about 344,414 kilo of yams were in fact marketed for an estimated turnover of 13,389,872 francs, to which must be added the sum of 688,828 francs in commission.

The situation with respect to rice is no longer brilliant compared with the last 5 years when its production enjoyed a formidable boom. Today, there is disaffection on the part of producers resulting from the fact that the financing of paddy purchases has not always been continuously assured. Nonetheless, it is necessary to direct cotton groups to undertake the marketing of rice in order to diversify their activities. Three groups for the time being are specialized in this matter, the GVCs of Kadjoua in the sub-prefecture of Dikodougou, of Gulembo and Bawakaha at Sinematiali. In this latter locality, the 1979-1980 season was more or less promising, with 73,954 tons for a turnover of nearly 800,000 CFA francs.

9330

CSO: 4400

IVORY COAST

TOBACCO PRODUCTION POSSIBILITIES REPORTED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 10 Dec 80 p 20

[Text] Tobacco cultivation is not yet institutionalized. Peasants consider it a spare-change operation like many other crops.

Only one private firm, the "Compagnie Agricole et Industrielle des Tabacs Africains" (CAITA-Agricultural and Industrial Company of African Tobaccos) groups several plantations whose production is earmarked for Ivory Coast manufacture and for export. Beside that may be added so-called artisanal production sold on local markets without industrial transformation.

Technicians in Agriculture are unanimous in stating that our country has available very real possibilities for developing this culture but, however, its production heretofore has not amounted to much in Ivory Coast agriculture.

The incorporation rate of Ivory Coast tobacco in blends intended for cigarette manufacture at SITAB currently totals 10 percent. CAITA (African Tobacco Agricultural and Industrial Company) spokesmen estimate that an improvement in the quality of local tobacco as well as the introduction of new varieties should make it possible to raise this rate to 20 percent.

Towards 1985, a crop of 4,000 tons on an area of about 14,000 hectares is envisaged.

The minimum price of extra quality tobacco today is 200 francs per kilogram (F/kg); 'medium' quality tobacco costs 170 F/kg and inferior quality tobacco 80 F/kg.

The traditional production of tobacco which has regularly declined is estimated at less than 1,500 tons of dried leaves.

As can be seen, tobacco, as well as many other cultures, is to be encouraged at a time when the speculations which underlie the economy of our country are very poorly remunerated by consumers (coffee, cocoa ...)

What is certain is that tobacco is not a difficult culture and is one which procures significant return.

9330

CSO: 4400

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOAN FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS--A loan agreement worth 89 million CFA francs was signed this morning between the Entente countries and the French ambassador in Ivory Coast for the development of part of the northeastern Savannah region of the Ivory Coast. Similar projects are being undertaken in the other Entente countries. [Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 30 Jan 81]

CSO: 4400

JAPANESE RICE ASSISTANCE REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 23 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "20,000 Tons of Japanese Rice With Favorable Conditions"]

[Text] Japanese-Malagasy cooperation was honored again yesterday afternoon at the conclusion of the note-exchanging ceremony between Christian Minister Remi Richard (Foreign Affairs) and the Japanese ambassador to Tananarive, his excellency Kazuhiko Furusawa.

The speed of this Japanese action is truly praiseworthy. Two ships with the first two installments of the 20,000 metric tons of rice purchased from Japan are already headed for the Malagasy coast. This purchase is possible thanks to a Japanese Government loan of more than 1.5 billion FMC [Malagasy francs], payable over 20 years, with a deferment of 10 years and an interest rate of 2 percent--in all, with the most accommodating of conditions! Meanwhile, at Tananarive, they are only now exchanging notes! This demonstrates the trust between the two parties.

Christian Minister Remi Richard stated this succinctly when he stressed all the technical difficulties (harbor space, distance, etc.) which could have arisen in the execution of this project, which was only decided last June. He noted the Malagasy Government's determination to attain food self-sufficiency (Operation 100,000 Hectares of Rice), in which the government is already actively participating through donations of insecticides and fertilizer and, with yesterday's ceremony, through this particularly favorable loan which the Japanese Government [no ending in text].

The Japanese diplomat spoke of the many vicissitudes of rice culture in Japan. Pierre Loti, writing before the war, described in one of his books the nearly "gargantuan" Japanese consumption of this foodstuff. After the war, rice was rationed: "It was no longer eaten."

The government coffers were empty and other countries--even friends--did not come to the aid of the Japanese with gifts such as Japan is giving today to Madagascar and other African, Latin American, and Asian countries. Thus, Japan learned to rely on its own strength. As a result of recent technology, Japan is able not only to feed its own population but also to sell their surplus and to give some as emergency aid. This was the case with the 3000 metric tons of rice we were offered at the beginning of this year.

What should be remembered from this short explanation by the Japanese ambassador is the lesson for a country like ours, which is also a "rice-lover." As recently as 1960, relying upon the good will of the people, Japan even had to substitute rice with unknown products like beans, potatoes, and even artificial rice. In all, this is a good example of the people's effort.

In closing, the Japanese Ambassador yesterday wished success "to the socialist options and to the all-inclusive policy of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar].

9171

CSO: 4400

TESTING OF COAST GUARD AIRCRAFT REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Mission 'Isidore' for the HS-748, Naval Version"]

[Text] The HS-748 has been tested in commercial use by Air Madagascar. However, this aircraft is extremely versatile. Since Sunday, the British company, British Aerospace, has been carrying out a series of demonstration flights were the "Coast-guarder" version of this same plane. Lead by Harry Capewell and Duncan Fraser and a team of about 10, the British Aerospace mission is drawing to a close. For them, everything went well; now it is up to their Malagasy partners to decide. "Wait and see," as they say on the other side of the channel.

In any case, the aircraft went through about 20 hours of demonstration flights. Malagasy pilots, as well as Col Rakotonirina had the opportunity to fly the HS-748 Coastguarder. Afterwards, they stated they were "satisfied with its excellent handling and technical performance." But of all the demonstration flights during this mission, Wednesday's operation, dubbed "Isidore," carried out on the East Coast between the Malagasy and Mauritian coasts, demonstrated the capabilities of the HS-748 Coastguarder to the Malagasy group.

The operation was a minimanuever. A 30-foot boat was supposedly in distress somewhere at sea. The SOS was sent from the Coordination and Rescue Center in Ivato while the HS-748 Coastguarder was making its daily rounds over the water. No sooner had it received the message on the situation of the boat than the HS-748 Coastguarder, using its powerful radar, fixed the location of the vessel. A few minutes later, it was airborne and ready to drop inflatable lifeboats for the crew, while still 71 nautical miles, or 120 kilometers, away from the boat.

In Ivato, the heads of the Transportation Ministry, which organized the operation, were all surprised by the speed of intervention. This small boat could have been an enemy vessel or one of our own Merchant Marine ships in distress. Likewise, it could have been an airplane. The HS-748 was there to spot it.

Yesterday afternoon, Capewell and Fraser sent us the specifications for this seaplane. The Coastguarder is a variation of the versatile HS-748 airplane which is used throughout the world for transporting passengers and freight, aerial surveying, training aircrews, and in many other roles. The basic design specifications make it an aircraft which lends itself well to maritime uses. These particular specifications are as follows: the wing is low, making the aircraft especially stable

and easy to handle at the low speeds and altitudes required for sea missions. Its fuselage is spacious, allowing easy installation of additional tactical communications and radio-navigation equipment. And then there is the excellent visibility and astonishing ease to take off and landing. In short, it is an excellent aircraft for surface surveillance, fishery protection and search-and-rescue work.

Equipped with two Rolls Royce 2312 CV engines, the aircraft is 20.42 meters long by 7.58 meters high. These specifications allowed yesterday's drop (7 out of 7) of some 20 parachutists near Ampangabe, during a demonstration flight.

It is known that Madagascar has already ordered three of the HS-748 craft from British Aerospace. The first two, for Air Madagascar, have already been delivered. The third, in its "Presidential" version, will be delivered next March. Will there be more? That is the question.

9171
CSO: 4400

FRG LOAN TO PROVIDE GRANT FOR OIL TANKER

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 6 Jan 81 p 6

(Text)

THE Federal Republic of Germany, acting through the German Loans Corporation (KFW), will provide a grant totalling DM7.4 million (approximately K3.1 million) to Malawi for the purchase of a tanker vessel from West Germany.

The tanker vessel will have a capacity of 300 tons dead weight and will be used to carry fuel from Chipoka in the Central Region to Mchinu Bay and Chikumbi in the North. The vessel will eventually replace the 'Mpesa' on Lake Malawi.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Louis J. Chamusca, signed on behalf of the Malawi Government and the West German Ambassador to Malawi, Dr. Karl Wenzel, on behalf of his Government at a ceremony held at the Ministry of Finance headquarters today.

Speaking after the signing ceremony, Mr. Chamusca thanked the German Government for its continued assistance to Malawi.

Mr. Chamusca told the Ambassador that his Government has assisted Malawi in many fields since 1965 and that Malawi is proud of this assistance, citing agriculture and construction of roads as some of the projects.

The Minister told the German envoy that the K3.1 million grant was a testimony of the excellent relations between the two countries. Mr. Chamusca said that the West German Government has great confidence in His Excellency the

Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, whose wise leadership has led to peace, stability and progress in the country.

Speaking earlier, the German Ambassador said that he was very happy to sign the grant in the beginning of the new year which he described as 'Germany's New Year gift to Malawi'.

Dr. Wenzel pointed out that the signing agreement proved that the co-operation between Malawi and Germany is increasing in spite of the economic and financial problems Germany and other industrialised countries are faced with because of the ever growing 'oil bill'.

Dr. Wenzel said that the old lady 'Hala' is going to have after the new passenger ship 'Mwendere' — a second sister to carry oil. He said that Malawi is building a modern commercial fleet you can be proud of ruling the waves of Lake Malawi, he added.

"This motor tanker will be another 'swimming fish' of national utility between the Southern, Central and Northern Regions," said the Ambassador and added: "The tanker will be of great importance for the development of the North."

The German Ambassador said that Malawi and West Germany are partners of progress. He said that the basis of political and economical progress is peace and stability.

ENERGY MASTER PLAN DISCUSSED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN 27 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "The Development of a Master Plan Has Become a Necessity, Believe Three Scientists from Mauritius University"]

[Text] The development of a "master plan" for the exploitation of local energy resources in order to answer the needs of the national economy has become a vital necessity, three scientists from Mauritius believe. This plan should include projects for the development of long term energy sources. The three scientists from Mauritius University, Dr A. Y. Maudarbocus, and Messrs H. Unmole and N. Deerpalsingh declared in a study on the development of alternative energy sources presented yesterday at an energy seminar organized at Mauritius University, that such a plan would allow us to diversify our energy sources in order to carry on the development of the country in view of the rising cost of oil and the difficulty to obtain it.

They claim that "the energy crisis can only be resolved through transition to renewable sources of energy, a transition which can be effected through the use of by-products of the cane and the exploitation of hydroelectric energy, solar energy, and wave energy." This new step in the field of development of energy sources will certainly meet with difficulties, but we have no choice except to overcome constraints and obstacles. They add that "The dividends will justify the effort."

In a world where the price of oil is constantly rising and the reserves diminishing, with the result that supply will become uncertain in the future, our total dependence upon imported energy (90 percent for oil and 1 percent for gas) is dangerous from the strategic as well as from the political standpoint. Diversification of our energy sources would thus reduce this uncertainty, the three scientists claim.

An analysis of energy consumption in Mauritius in July to September of last year carried out by Mr B. Gillett of the Solar Energy Unit of the Cardiff University College has shown that 48 percent of the energy is used for transportation, 34 percent for the production of electricity, 12 percent for domestic use (generally for meal preparation), and 6 percent by industry.

The production of electrical energy from wave power (Riambel Sea Wave Project), is workable both technically and economically, the scientists state. The implementation of this project would reduce the CEB's oil consumption by about 40 percent.

On the other hand, extensive use of cane by-products by the sugar industry, would reduce oil consumption by CEB by another 20 percent. The production of alcohol

from molasses, (to be mixed with gasoline in the proportion of 20 percent for use as motor fuel), would reduce gasoline imports by 20 percent, for an annual reduction in imports of 13 million liters. On the other hand, a 7 percent mixture of alcohol with diesel oil would further reduce imports by 6 million liters of diesel oil annually.

In the area of electric energy production, the three scientists favor the construction of hydroelectric plants. In spite of the fact that the initial investment will be heavy, the cost of the energy produced by such a plant is one quarter of the cost of energy produced by thermal plants. "It seems paradoxical that at a time when underground reserves are diminishing, the CEB is showing considerable interest in the development of electrical energy based on imported resources (including coal) instead of exploiting renewable local sources," emphasized the scientists.

Messrs Maudarhocus, Unmole, and Deerpalsingh ended their analysis with a realistic note: "Hydro-generation is more profitable in the long run both in terms of cost and reduced dependence on imported energy on which we exercise no control both with regard to pricing policies and security of supplies. This is in line with energy policy calculated at maximizing the exploitation of renewable energy sources which will be needed to replace conventional fuels as these run out and become out of reach of the developing nations due to financial constraints.

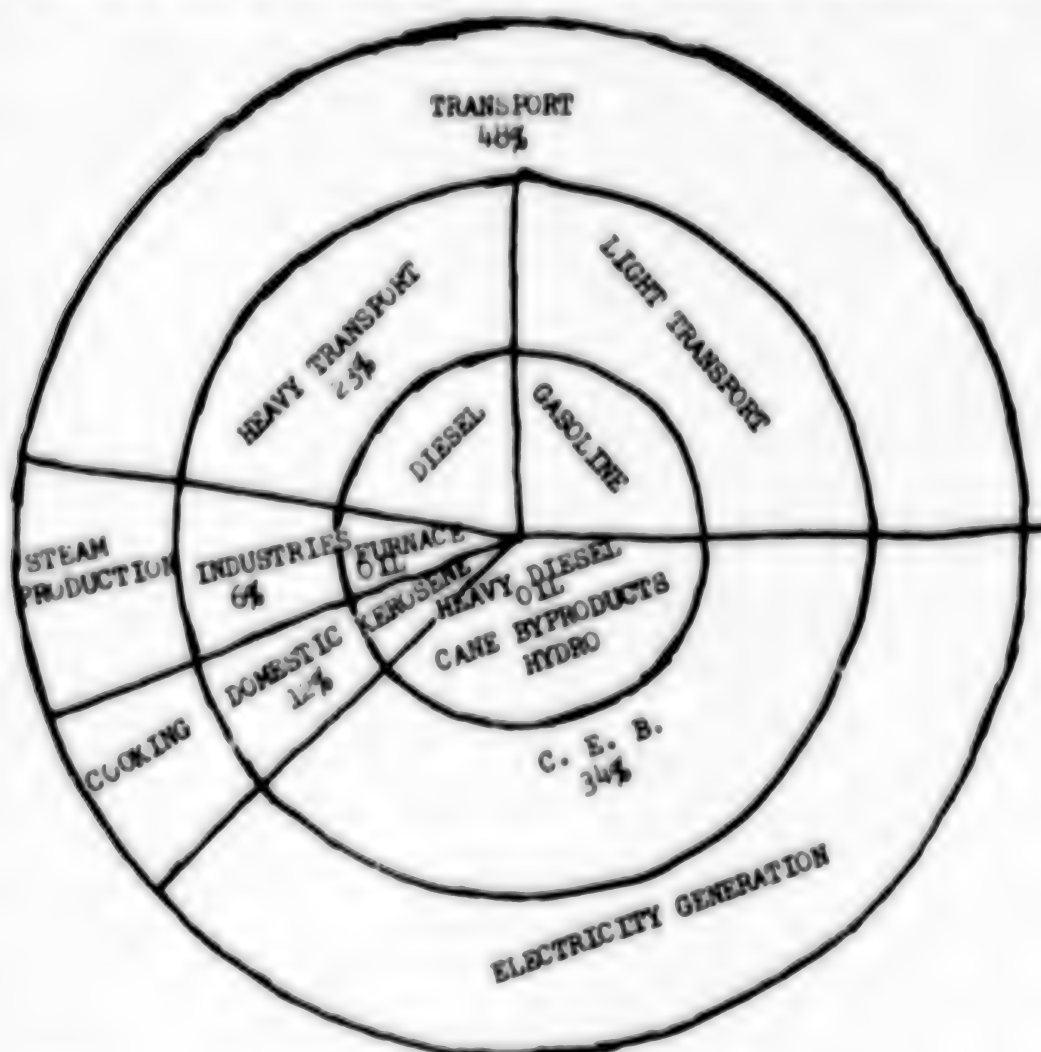


Figure 1. Inland Energy Consumption in Mauritius.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER IN BELGIUM--The foreign minister, Maj-Gen Joaquim Chissano, yesterday began a 2-day official visit to Belgium. In Brussels yesterday afternoon the chief of Mozambique diplomacy held a private meeting with his Belgian counterpart, Charles-Fernand Nothomb. After the meeting Chissano gave a press conference on questions connected with international cooperation. Today, Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano is expected to visit Antwerp for talks with Belgian officials in the field of foreign trade. Our foreign minister earlier was in Britain, where he discussed with British officials questions connected with bilateral cooperation and the prevailing situation in southern Africa, particularly in Namibia. [Text] [LD301150 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Jan 81 EA]

C80: 4401

ANOU-AAREN COAL DEPOSITS BEING WORKED BY GOVERNMENT

Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Dec 80 p 26

[Article by Philippe Decraene]

[Text] Along with Zimbabwe, the South African Republic and Nigeria, Niger is one of the few South Saharan African states to produce coal. The Niamey government recently started exploitation of the Anou-Aaren deposit, located 50 kilometers northwest of Agadez, the principal city in Air department.

In the vast stretches of sand and stone which mark the southern extremity of the splendid mountainous massif of Air, there is a Sahelian area which contains important mineral resources. SOMAIR [Air Region Mining Company] for the last 10 years and COMINAK [Akouta Mining Company] have been exploiting uranium deposits there--in Arlit and Akokan--which are among the largest on the continent. For several months, the Nigerien Coal Company of Anou-Aaren, SONICAR, which was established in 1975, has been exploiting a coal deposit discovered 20 years ago during exploration campaigns designed to seek out uraniferous deposits.

Six Million Tons of Reserves

The French Electricity Company [EDF] conducted feasibility studies in 1974 on the project, whose implementation today permits the employment of about 400 persons. The Nigerien Government is assured of the collaboration of several international partners to assure proper exploitation which requires around 64 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs (1 CFA franc is equal to 0.02 franc) in investments. Some of the financial organizations interested in this project are: the African Development Bank (ADB), Arab Bank for African Economic Development (BADEA), Kuwait Fund, Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) and West African Development Bank (WADB).

The Anou-Aaren mine is being exploited as an open-pit mine. It has 6 million tons of coal reserves distributed over an area of about 2 square kilometers. Over 2 million cubic meters of earth have been cleared away and a supply of 100,000 tons of coal is now available, which will permit operation of the electrical power plant located close to the mine site for 1 year. Six-foot terraces have been cut into the earth, and crews of workers dig out the mineral with the help of drills and terracing machinery. This is less a matter of mining exploitation properly speaking than of public works, with 5-cubic meter loaders and 32-ton trucks playing an essential role here.

The electric power plant will have 32 megawatts of power. An initial power segment of 16 megawatts will be placed in service in March 1981, while the second segment is to be put in service at the end of 1982. Since the coal from Anou-Aaren has low calorific content, because of its high slag ratio (50 percent), 115,000 tons of this fuel reportedly will produce 115 million kilowatt-hours annually. A 180-kilometer line will permit the transmission of this electricity to Agadez and the Arlit and Akokan mining centers. These two cities will consume most of the electricity produced. In fact, it is estimated that in 1984 mining expansion in Niger will require 300 million kilowatt-hours annually. If this amount of electricity were produced by oil, it would necessitate the import of a quantity of diesel fuel which, considering the price of this product in October 1980, would represent the equivalent of 12 billion CFA francs, a considerable sum for the Nigerian economy.

The Anou-Aaren deposit, therefore, is of exceptional interest, even though it is far from the sea and located about equidistant from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean (2,000 kilometers). Economically, the project will permit the establishment of new jobs and the lifting of the energy mortgage which has been aggravated by the country's landlocked position. The domestic rate of profitability of the project is 9 percent and, therefore, is higher than the average rate of the various loans contracted. It will permit Niger to save 153 billion CFA francs (1978 price) vis-a-vis the diesel fuel option during the term of the present investment calculated over 20 years. In fact, the provisional price of a kilowatt-hour is 53 CFA francs and, therefore, is lower than that of diesel fuel.

"To Prepare Their Tea..."

"For a very long time, the nomads have been gathering coal from sinkholes. They used it in place of camel chips or wood from the south to prepare their tea. But, obviously, no one suspected before the initial drillings that there were millions of tons of mineral..." we were told by one of the SONICHAR Nigerian managers. This company, which is the sole responsibility of Nigerian nationals and is assured of the collaboration of the EDF and SOFREMINE (expansion unknown) as linchpins, has begun an immediate "Nigerization," by already committing over 1.5 billion CFA francs to the training of many cadres and technicians.

For Niamey officials, the exploitation of the Anou-Aaren mines is an important political success. In fact, we were told by one of the members of LtCol Sehni Kountche's government: "Our project was running into the indifference of European mining companies installed here because their representatives were saying that there was nothing about it worthy of their interest...It was not easy for us to have our views prevail, as we emphasized our desire to exploit a national resource...The companies exploiting the uranium deposits had already installed diesel power plants on site which will not now be used except in the event of a breakdown. They also built hydrocarbon storage sites..." Uncustomarily, at Anou-Aaren the training of personnel, rates of production, everything was conceived and implemented by the Nigeriens unaided and with their continual participation.

Although the financial justification for the operation is in fact the supplying of electricity to the mining companies, the latter at times reluctantly accept SONICHAR projects. In the immediate entourage of the Nigerian chief of state, there is no illusion about this when one says: "We had to have the personal influence of

President Kountche and the intervention of officials of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation for the project to get off the ground..." In sectors of the Nigerien capital which have the force of public opinion, there is an expression of satisfaction: "That will permit us to use the country's resources for its own benefit and to employ people to work there..." In Anou-Aaren, while preparing the three traditional cups of tea, a shepherd put it to us in more down-to-earth terms: "It rained three times more this year than last year, and the pasturelands are going to be a lot greener..."

8143

CSO: 4400

NIGERIA

GRAINS BOARD BLAMED FOR POOR MAIZE PRODUCTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Jan 81 p 9

[Text]

THE Assistant Director of the Federal Department of Agriculture, Mr. Chikeme Awoyemi, has said that farmers are reluctant to go into massive maize production, because of the failure of the Nigerian Grains Board to launch an "effective nation-wide grains marketing scheme".

Speaking at the Seventh National Rice-Maize Workshop in Ibadan, Mr. Awoyemi said that agriculture has never succeeded without government support in terms of infrastructural facilities.

He disclosed that nearly half a million farmers had been taught new production methods by the National Accelerated Food Production Project (NAFFPP).

Earlier, the Chief Consultant to the National Committee on the Green Revolution, Dr. Theophilus Arinola, had called for the mechanisation of the country's agriculture so that the nation can be self-sufficient in food production.

Dr. Arinola said that farm mechanisation if "properly managed" would produce a "highly productive" agricultural sector.

Speaking on behalf of the farmers, Mr. Midepe Akintola called for the establishment of an agricultural insurance scheme by the Federal Government to protect farmers against the dangers of drought, pests and fire.

He said there was the need to set up farm settlements for the training of farmers.

Mr. Akintola suggested that agricultural loans be processed through agricultural officers.

The one-week workshop which has its participants from federal and state government agencies, and farmers' co-operatives will end on Saturday (NAN).

CSO: 4420

NIGERIAN LABOR CONGRESS DEFENDED

London WEST AFRICA In English 19 Jan 81 pp 104-107

[Reply by Hassan A. Sumonu, NLC President, to articles by Umoh James Umoh in the DAILY TIMES and in WEST AFRICA]

[Text]

THIS ARTICLE is a rejoinder to the mischievous misrepresentation of the Nigeria Labour Congress by the *Daily Times* Labour editor Umoh James Umoh, in several articles published in the *Daily Times* pages and in *West Africa*. I have decided to set the record straight so that the reading public may not be misled by the biased misrepresentation.

The *Daily Times* and its Labour columnist have done everything to discredit the leadership of the Nigeria Labour Congress and also members of the NLC National Executive Council, who are not "democratic" — "democrats" in *Daily Times* context are those Labour leaders whose utterances and deeds do not reflect the true wishes of the Nigerian workers.

It would suffice to take a bird's eye view on some of *Daily Times* Labour columnist's views and opinion over the months. On March 3, 1980, the paper in an article entitled "Ultimatum — NLC must retreat", said among other things that the NLC must withdraw the ultimatum it has presented to the Federal Government because of Federal Government's foot-dragging on some demands of workers. Its reason? It said: "The Nigeria Civil Service Union has a dedicated and competent leadership and should be relied upon [NLC and its leadership are not reliable] to pursue the remaining aspects of car loans and rent subsidy in the public sector to its logical conclusion."

The other reason the *Daily Times* advanced was that there is a "strong rivalry bordering on confrontation and provocation among the five political parties. Any flexing of muscle on the part of the NLC now, no matter how legitimate, will be interpreted and misinterpreted as deliberate subversive action sponsored by political factions to disrupt national peace". This (mis) advice could only come from an organ that is hand-in-glove with the exploiters of the Nigerian workers. On March 17, 1980, the *Daily Times* labour page article was entitled "Ultimatum: What is the motive?" It wondered what was "the motive of giving the ultimatum on car loan and rent subsidy when the NLC leaders knew very well that the Nigerian Civil Service Union had already won great concessions on the demands". The *Daily Times* then opined: "One reason could be that the Nigeria Labour Congress wants to take credit from the leadership of the Civil Service Union". But what are the facts?

When the Federal Military Government failed to implement the agreement signed on July 4, 1979, before it handed over power to President Shagari, representations were made to President Shagari by the NLC. The patience of workers was exhausted, as a result of which the National Executive Council of Congress at its meeting on January 10 and 11, 1980, unanimously gave the Federal Government an ultimatum till March 31, 1980, to

implement the agreement of July 4, 1979, that includes rent subsidy and the restoration of vehicle advances and basic allowances. This led to negotiations between the Federal Government and the NLC culminating in the agreement signed on April 9, 1980, granting rent subsidy to all categories of workers, restoration of bicycle and motor-cycle advances and allowances, an undertaking by President Shagari to refer the car loan issue to the National Economic Council on the following Congress conditions: (i) that employers, including governments, should secure and guarantee the loans from the banks and give to their employees who qualify for such loans, (ii) that any interest

above 5 per cent should be borne by employers, (iii) that basic allowances should be restored in full.

The National Economic Council's decision has been unanimously rejected by the National Executive Council of the NLC. Further talks are scheduled with the Federal Government on this protracted car-loan issue.

One would have thought that the management of an institution like the *Daily Times* would use the pre-eminence enjoyed by the *Daily Times* to fight for improved conditions of service for the labouring poor of Nigeria. What does one see? Again let record speak for itself.

Democracy and Dictatorship

In the issue of *Daily Times* of September 8, 1980, where it poured venom on me, it also castigated the Nigerian working-class as expressed by their organisation, the NLC, thus: "The NLC will not win ₦300.00 minimum wage, it will not win ₦200.00, not even ₦140.00 a month as minimum wage." Need one say more? The paper's assertion could come from the mouth of a "prophet" who has direct communication with the "gods" of capitalism in their temple of exploitation.

The *Daily Times* didn't stop at that wicked assertion. It went further to incite employers of labour. It opined: "Once the issue of minimum wage is made into law, any attempt in future by the unions to seek improvement in their wage structure and fringe benefits will always be referred to the National Assembly for approval. The employers will insist on that."

I would like to submit that there is a world of difference between "minimum" and "maximum". The NLC is fighting for a minimum wage for the toiling poor of Nigeria. It has never made mention of "maximum wage".

One week later, the *Daily Times* announced the forthcoming NLC elections scheduled to take place in Kano in February, 1981. It said: "It will be the most interesting elections in the trade union history of Nigeria. The Kano convention will determine the future of the Nigerian trade union movement." In a few more lines one will see why the *tin-gods* in *Daily Times* believe that the "convention will determine the future of the Nigerian trade union

movement".

On September 23, 1980, the *Times* said: "The first convention of the Nigeria Labour Congress scheduled to take place in Kano on February 24, 1981, will be a battle between Marxism and democracy in the Nigerian Trade Union Movement. The convention will determine the future of the NLC and the pattern of industrial relations practice in the country." It is a pity that after being the foremost Nigerian newspaper for years the *Daily Times* is not decent enough to understand that yellow journalism and demagoguery should not be allowed to plague the much-needed unity of trade union movement and indeed of the country.

The *Daily Times*, in its ignoble role, went on on September 28, 1980, to speak of a "straight fight between democracy and dictatorship". All along it was easy to identify the position of the paper as a masterpiece for conservatism and sycophancy in the trade unions.

If by declaring during the May Day celebration of 1980 that "the NLC is the vanguard of the working-class and champion of the oppressed and the exploited" it is to be a Marxist, as the *Daily Times* indicated, I as President of NLC and indeed all labouring poor of Nigeria have no apology to offer. None whatsoever. I am making this declaration because on November 10, 1980, the *Daily Times* said the NLC election to be held in Kano "will be the climax of the struggle between Marxism and democracy in the Nigerian trade union movement".

Finding Fault

Writing on political strains in Nigeria's trade union movement in *West Africa* of May 26, 1980, the *Daily Times* Labour editor came out openly and advocated for the split of the NLC. The Labour editor said the outcome of this struggle (between Marxists and democrats in the NLC) "will determine the pattern of industrial relations practice in Nigeria and may, in fact, determine the political future of Nigeria. . . . If the Marxists win the next NLC elections, many industrial unions will break away. The possibility of such unions forming another central labour organisation is not ruled out." This is the crux of the matter. The *Daily Times* appears to have mapped out plans and also marshalled forces to break up the NLC because they know what is in store for their supporters in Kano. It was therefore diabolical (or was it a change of heart) of crocodile tears for the *Daily Times* to say of the Kano convention on December 11, 1980, "our prayer is that the congress should come out of the convention more united and stronger and continue to remain a powerful umbrella of the Nigerian trade union movement". The *Daily Times* on several occasions categorically called for the dismemberment of the NLC if it win the NLC election. We know that the *Daily Times* is at the service of the group whose task it is to win the NLC election at all costs.

Educational Training

On the education policy of congress it should be noted that before their closure by the Federal Military Government in 1975, Nigerian workers had two trade union schools — the Trade Union Institute and Patrice Lumumba Labour Academy. After their closure, the Federal Military Government promised to build a National Institute for Labour Studies at Ilorin. Up till now, no such school has been built. On the other hand, government has since built the Administrative Staff College (Baidagry) Centre for Management Development (Lagos) National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (Jos). The Nigerian Employers Consultative Association (NECA) has been conducting seminars both locally and abroad on a continuous basis.

If that fails the *Daily Times* proposes that the tele-guided unions should break away. Nigerian workers know what they want and how to get it.

Touching briefly on other points harped upon by the *Daily Times* of December 8 and notably its comments on "fraternisation and affiliation" it is necessary to advise the *Daily Times* editors and their group to re-read the congress working paper on international affiliation.

On May 22, 1979, the National Executive Council of the NLC adopted a working paper on international affiliation. It was agreed that affiliation with any international trade unions outside Africa was not in the best interests of Nigerian working-class; it recommended fraternal relations with these internationals.

This goes to prove that the *Daily Times* just finds faults with the congress for no just cause. It finds fault with the congress for not allowing those who want to siphon away money into their pockets through affiliation for their selfish purposes as well as to allow foreign infiltration into the working-class movement and disrupt the unity already existing. This the NLC will continue to oppose no matter whose horse is gored until the NEC of Congress democratically decides otherwise.

It was against this background that the NLC appealed to the ILO, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) for massive educational training for its unions. This is to supplement the educational seminars run by the congress in Nigeria at University of Lagos, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Ahmadu Bello University and the Federal Co-operative College, Ibadan. Congress accepted all the offers made to it from the ILO, West Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, USSR, Bulgaria, Cuba, France, Israel and the United States. Congress has not rejected offers of training from any country except South Africa. In spite of this fact the *Daily Times* in its usual bias against congress and

desire to play up the "cold war" politics has on many occasions portrayed congress as sending its officials for training only in East European Countries.

The National Executive Council of Congress set up an expert committee in October, 1979, to write the workers charter of demands. After working diligently for three months the committee submitted the draft charter to the National Executive Council in January, 1980. After going through every word of the draft charter with some amendments, the NEC unanimously approved the charter.

It is this worthy charter of demands unanimously approved by the NEC of Congress that the *Daily Times* columnist (by what standard no sane person can fathom) calls a Communist manifesto. The *Daily Times* in effect is saying that all the members of the NEC of Congress are Communists. If that is correct then 90 per cent of Nigerian workers are Communists. The *Daily Times* opinion on who is or who is not a Communist does not interest us in the congress but this analysis shows clearly that the NLC is a democratic body which seeks a consensus on every matter, whether major or minor.

I like to say with all sense of modesty that we have tried in the last three years to run a consensus government in the Nigeria Labour Congress and happily I can say that I have never allowed myself to be accused of

single-minded dictatorship or power mania. Rather, we have evolved collective leadership.

There may have been lapses, we are all human. To the outside observers, I, as the president and all my colleagues, represent all the strength and/or weakness of the Nigeria Labour Congress in the last 34 months or so, we take the brickbats and bouquets for all the NLC has been blamed or praised for. But I am happy that the NLC leadership enjoys the fullest confidence of the Nigerian workers and that matters to me more than the tendentious opinion of the *Daily Times* columnist about me.

I am well aware that the *Daily Times* does not like the face of Sunmonu and Co. in the leadership of Africa's most powerful labour centre. The *Daily Times* has a right to its reason for taking this position and for campaigning as vigorously as it pleases against my re-election. But that's where its liberty should stop. It should never be a licence to break the NLC or destabilise the unity of the working-class in this country to satisfy foreign and domestic interests.

My views about the *Daily Times* editorial lapses on labour are genuine criticisms which should be taken in good faith. I am not just a trade unionist, I am as well a taxpayer who should wish the *Daily Times* (a public property) well. Long live the unity of Nigerian workers.

NIGERIA

COMPULSORY SERVICE FOR OGUN CAREER NURSES SOON

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Jan 81 p 7

[Article by Yinka Dagunduro]

[Text]

OGUN State Commissioner for Health, Mr. Femi Adedokun, says it may soon be made mandatory for nurses and midwives in the state to serve for at least one year in the rural areas as part of the pre-conditions for advancement in their career.

According to him, midwives may have to serve for one year in the rural areas, before proceeding for general nursing course.

Mr. Adedokun made it clear that no practicing nurse would be promoted to the next grade unless he or she served for one year in the rural areas.

The commissioner made these remarks while defending his minist-

ry's 1981 budget estimates before the state House of Assembly in Akure.

According to him, the measure was part of the government's efforts to ensure that health care was not only free but that it was delivered at the grassroots level.

Speaking on private hospitals, Mr. Adedokun stated that negotiations had reached an advanced stage for the government to take over some private hospitals in the state.

He noted that it had always been

the policy of his ministry to ensure the representation of all the local government areas of the state in the education curriculum into nursing schools.

The House later approved 1,300,000 Naira nominal and 1,300,000 Naira effective as the ministry's capital expenditure for the 1981 fiscal year.

It also approved 2,922,400 Naira nominal and 2,922,400 Naira effective for the ministry's recurrent expenditure for the same period.

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

LAGOS CURFEW ON PARTIES--Late night parties have been banned in Lagos State with effect from today. This was contained in Governor Lateef Jakande's New Year message to all the people of the state yesterday. The ban is to reduce the opportunities which could encourage criminals to endanger life and property, he said. Governor Jakande declared: "It is indisputable that one of such opportunities is the holding of late night parties." "These parties unwittingly, give cover to criminals and expose lawabiding citizens to attack by such criminals. "Therefore, it is the intention of the Lagos State Government to prohibit night parties." Any merry-making that exceeds 10 p.m. is not allowed. Alhaji Jakande pointed out that it was better to reduce the period of entertainment than to continue to expose the people to the risk of attack by robbers and lawless crooks. The Governor said that he had established a security council under his chairmanship. Alhaji Jakande said that the increasing wave of lawlessness in the state was a matter for serious concern to him and his administration. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 Jan 81 p 1]

OIL PRICE INCREASE DEFENDED--Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has explained the rationale behind the recent 10 percent hike in the price of crude oil by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). A statement issued in Lagos by the NNPC said the price increase became necessary to revive the purchasing power of OPEC member countries which suffered about 14 percent inflation generated into their economies last year. NNPC said it was also anticipated by OPEC that a shortage of oil supply would exist in the first quarter of 1981 and therefore a reasonable price would help ration the available oil. According to NNPC, OPEC expects the current prices to remain stable for at least the first two quarters of 1981, depending on when Iran and Iraq will be able to resume production at full capacity. Under the recent increases, consumers will for the next six months, pay additional 10 percent on price for crude oil from OPEC member countries. The new prices were adopted at last month's 59th ordinary meeting of OPEC held in Bali, Indonesia. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Jan 81 p 16]

CIVIL SERVANTS RESUME WORK--Civil servants in Niger State who have been boycotting their offices in protest against the recent administrative and cabinet reshuffle resumed work yesterday. This followed appeals made by the Governor, Alhaji Muhammadu Awwal Ibrahim, the state branch of the NPN and the state House of Assembly. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 Jan 81 p 1]

OFFICIALS TO DECLARE ASSETS--All public servants in the country on salary grade level 08 and above are to declare their assets. To this effect, the Code of Conduct Bureau, Lagos, has requested the secretary to the government of the federation, the head of the civil service of the federation, permanent secretaries, heads of extra ministerial departments and chief executives of all statutory corporations and agencies of the Federal Government, to submit a list of all their staff affected by Schedule Five of the Constitution. This list should reach the bureau not later than January 31, 1981. Mr Michael M Toluh, the Executive Secretary of the Code of Conduct Bureau, in a statement said Assets Declaration Forms would be dispatched to the affected public institutions for distribution to all their appropriate staff, including chairmen and directors of such institutions. The statement, however, did not specify whether civil servants in the states are affected by the directive. The release further advised that all correspondence to the bureau should be addressed to the Executive Secretary, Code of Conduct Bureau, 6, Force Road, Tafawa Balewa Square, Lagos. [Owen Anikwue] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jan 81 p 16]

ID CARDS FOR ALIENS--Foreigners in the country are now to carry identity cards to be issued by the Federal Government, Alhaji Hassan Mohammed, Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Internal Affairs has said. Alhaji Hassan said on Wednesday at the committee's meeting that the identity cards would be issued to foreigners who entered the country legally so that illegal entrants could be easily identified and dealt with. He said it was common knowledge that the security of the nation was being threatened by the influx of foreigners, especially those that got in through illegal routes. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jan 81 p 1]

SUGAR PRODUCTION--The multi-million Naira Savannah Sugar Company in Numan, Gongola State started its maiden production on Monday. President Shehu Shagari is expected in the state for the formal commissioning of the company within this month. The project is a joint commercial venture between the Federal Government, the governments of Bauchi, Borno and Gongola as well as the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC). The Federal Government is to invest about half a billion Naira on the project because of the magnitude of the venture. About 100,000 tonnes of refined sugar will be produced annually. The figure will increase to 120,000 tonnes annually in the third year of operation. When full commercial production is attained in 1984, a projected yield of 1.4 million tonnes of cane will be harvested annually. A total of 18,000 hectares of land had already been cultivated for the production of the cane this year. It is hoped that the company will increase our food production and reduce our reliance on importation. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jan 81 p 16]

SHAGARI, MAN OF YEAR--President Shehu Shagari has been named "Man of the Year," by listeners to the BBC Hausa Service. According to the BBC, Hausa Service received a good response from listeners to this competition, which is an annual event. While most of the letters came from Nigeria, listeners also wrote in from Cameroon, Niger, Ghana and Ivory Coast. There were also entries from Guinea, Mauritania, Libya, Sierra Leone and Benin. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Jan 81 p 136]

PHOTO MATERIAL BAN LIFT--The federal government is to review the ban on photo materials imposed by the past military government. The hint was dropped by the secretary of the federal government, Alhaji Shehu Musa, while opening a photographic exhibition organised by the photographer Jackie Phillips. Alhaji Musa said the government recognised the importance of photography as an effective instrument of record in the fields of science, crime detection, medicine, news illustration and memorable events in a nation's history. He noted that the ban had adversely affected the development of a photographic industry in Nigeria, adding that the government's recognition of the profession was evident by its inclusion of photography in the curriculum of the National Institute of Public Information. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Jan 81 p 138]

MACHINE CLEANING COMPANY--An indigenous Ikeja-based cleaning company--Patovilki Industrial Cleaners Limited--is to build a N2m. assembly factory for cleaning machines and equipment--in partnership with Haco Limited of Western Germany. The factory will be sited at Gbagada, near Ikeja in Lagos State. The managing director of Patovilki, Mr. Willy Ikolodo said the project would create over 500 jobs when the factory becomes fully operational. Mr. Ikolodo also announced that his company was providing training in cleaning, at its Cleaning Training School at Gbagada. He said that the school had trained personnel for various government ministries and could extend its services to private establishments. The company has the contract for cleaning all the airports in the country. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Jan 81 p 138]

CSO: 4420

VERGES ADDRESSES YOUTH, ASKS FOR STRUGGLE

Saint Denis T  MOIGNAGES in French 10 Dec 80 pp 8-9

[Text] At the Youth Conference held on 16 November 1980, Paul Verges, secretary general of the PCK (Reunionese Communist Party), made an important speech before 1,000 youths of the FJAR (Autonomous Youth Front of Reunion).

JEUNE REUNION, the FJAR organ, published the complete text of his speech in its last issue.

Today, in turn, we are publishing the speech (translation from [the Creole] of JEUNE REUNION, with a headline and headings supplied by our editorial staff. It is an important document. To all of our readers: good reading and reflection.

Dear friends, dear comrades,

The Reunionese Communist Party is happy and proud to be able to speak to this Youth Conference which was called by the FJAR.

We do not wish to repeat the analysis of the situation which was made in Comrade Ary's report and the speeches of our young people. They have all shown how very serious the situation already is for all the popular masses but in particular and first and foremost for the youth sector. But, since the truth must be told, above all to youth, everything indicates that the crisis in the capitalist world is going to be even more aggravated and that it will be long. What is more, the economic, social and political relations between France, a capitalist country in crisis, and Reunion are dominated by this crisis. You heard the prime minister announce that the period 1981-85 is going to be even more difficult than the last 5 years.

The Crisis

This means that under these circumstances the situation in Reunion is going to get worse and that the greatest difficulties lie ahead of us and not behind us. This means that Reunionese youth, you that is, you are going to bear throughout your life the memory and mark of this crisis which is going to get worse in the next 5 years. You are the first victims. In such a situation, every young person is asking himself how he is going to manage to come out of it...If he is the son of planters, workers, craftsmen or small merchants, how is he going to do it?

He sees that his father, if he is a planter of sugar cane or geraniums, is already having a difficult time. And he knows that he will be unable to follow in his footsteps because his father is soon going to be totally ruined. The same is true for the sons of geranium planters, as it is for those of unemployed workers. The young person knows that although his father was able to work for a certain time and that he is now without a job, he himself will be unable to find work in the country. And he also knows that if he must leave the country as an emigrant, unemployment is already affecting 1.5 million workers on the other side. And there is a man who is supporting the government, Chirac, the RPR [Rally for the Republic] leader, who himself says that in 1983 there will be 2.5 million unemployed persons in France.

This discouraging prospect for a Reunionese boy is even more somber for a girl.

Thus for the Reunionese boy and the Reunionese girl who leave school, whether they join the active sector or even if they have a diploma, or continue to study at the university, their most agonizing problem is that of the future.

Instead of having a youth group confident in the future, certain of finding work, this regime is creating an uneasy youth sector which does not know what kind of future it will have tomorrow. All of that condemns such a regime.

(Applause)

Our Responsibility

Dear comrades,

For us, our responsibility is to know how we are going to organize the struggle of the Reunionese people to lead them to their liberation.

First, it is a question of understanding that it is the government which is aggravating the workers' situation. While thinking about the future, we must determine how to support the struggle of the planters today for the price of their products; how to support the struggle of workers for their wages and their trade union rights; how to extract the unemployment allowance, how to extract the housing allowance, etc., etc... Our first concern, therefore, and this can be seen in our newspaper as in the activities of our organizations, is to defend the workers, planters, craftsmen, emigres, young people, women, intellectuals... in their everyday struggles. It would serve no purpose to make a long speech to say that tomorrow we are going to engage in a revolution, tomorrow there will be this or that, if in the battle which everyone fights daily to survive, there were no communists beside the planters, beside the workers, beside the young people. (Applause)

Struggle Without Relaxation

The second thing is that in this battle, once again, the truth must be told, even if it is unpleasant to hear. And the truth is that this struggle has to be recommenced. All workers well know that when they have just had a strike over wages they will have to recommence the action and if necessary the strike in 1 or 2 years, because the cost of living will have increased and because the employer will have attempted to ignore the agreement. The same is true with the planters. The struggle for just demands has always to be recommenced.

And why is it always necessary to recommence? Because the policy followed on high is not decided by us. It is the government; it is French imperialism which is doing the directing. We must endlessly recommence to struggle against the consequences of this policy. This means that the heart of the problem, that which we must challenge, are not only the consequences but the regime itself. We must put an end to the colonial regime in our country. (Applause)

Reunion for the Reunionese

Dear comrades,

It is for this reason that we must struggle for Democratic and Popular Autonomy. Without going into detail, this means that the decisions concerning Reunion should not be made in Paris by persons whom we do not know but should be made in the country itself, in Reunion itself. (Applause)

That is the condition which will permit young Reunionese to live and work in their country. It is only when we develop our own country, our own industry, our own agriculture, our own craft sector, it is only then that there will be hope of work for the young people. The development of our country is, therefore, a necessity. That is why the motto of our last Congress which sums up all of that: to make decisions in Reunion, to live and work in Reunion, to develop Reunion was: "Reunion for the Reunionese." (Applause)

This is a struggle which has already been long and difficult. And victory will inaugurate a period of work, of sacrifices for the development of the country, the responsibility of Reunionese, a future with dignity for young people. (Applause)

Dear comrades,

When we say, "Reunion for the Reunionese," it is clear that the class content of this motto must be examined. We are not saying "Reunion for the current politicians," even if they are Reunionese! When we say, "Reunion for the Reunionese," it is first and foremost for the working class, for the planters, for the intellectuals, etc... For Reunionese youth! (Applause)

Be Careful of Illusions

We must be careful of confusion and diversion. We must have a care that our adversaries do not make a mistake about our motto, "Reunion for the Reunionese," for how many mayors' offices are in the hands of reactionary Reunionese? That is not what we want. For example, we do not have the illusion of believing that a Reunionese CRS [expansion unknown] is better than a zoreil [?French colonial] CRS! We do not have the illusion that a Reunionese magistrate is better than a zoreil magistrate! That is a class problem.

"Reunion for the Reunionese" does not consist in solely replacing the zoreil and in continuing to exploit the Reunionese people. "Reunion for the Reunionese" does not mean that the Reunionese want solely to take the place of the zoreils and to continue to exploit and oppress the Reunionese people with the same regime as now. "Reunion for the Reunionese" is the Reunionese people in power! (Applause)

A Powerful Adversary

We must see this clearly; see the meaning of our slogan. There, too, we must tell the truth: it is the struggle that is difficult; it is the struggle which is going to be long; it is a struggle against a powerful adversary. Let us consider the sole fact that we are 500,000 Reunionese on an island in the Indian Ocean and that we have to face up to French imperialism, which is powerful with the strength accumulated over centuries in a great European country which has dominated vast territories in Africa and Asia for a long time.

It is powerful because of its state apparatus. Those of us who are struggling know very well that we are facing the entire administration. There are all the services which are applying the policy of power. We also have against us everything represented by the police, gendarmerie, army and magistracy. But there is more, something that is even more dangerous, the means of exerting pressure on the minds of people in Reunion.

There is the radio from morning to night. There is television all afternoon, often, and in the evening. It is by these means, in addition to their rightist newspapers, that they fill the head of the Reunionese with trouble and confusion, that they seek to "condition" him, to make him think the same way as the oppressor who dominates him! Radio and television have the purpose of shaping the minds of people so that they will react as colonialism wants them to. That is the most serious of all the threats which weigh heavily upon the Reunionese people, the threat made with its radio and television by means of which the colonial power wants to make the Reunionese dance to its colonial tune.

Not only is French imperialism powerful but it has accomplices here, with the reactionary municipalities, its General Council and its reactionary Regional Council, its deputies and senators whom we hear so frequently on the radio and television.

We must not have any illusions. This is a considerable force. Against this force, we have only one solution: it is unity of the Reunionese. The broadest possible unity of workers, planters, craftsmen, intellectuals and other categories of workers against the politics of power.

But even though this force is powerful, there is fear of the future; it fears the reactions of the Reunionese. Although it organized emigration in the 1960s, it is today that we clearly realize its motives. There are 100,000 Reunionese in France, the majority of whom are young people. Everyone understands that if in Reunion, with the ruined planters, with the 60,000 unemployed persons, with general dissatisfaction, there were 100,000 additional Reunionese we would already have experienced the explosion; we would already be well advanced on the road to liberation. (Applause) It is for that reason the government has spent so much money urgently to send 100,000 Reunionese to France.

What is more, the government also makes use of welfare. By distributing a little money to the Reunionese, it hopes to subject them, to make them perpetual beggars without dignity. At the same time, through conditioning in school, by the FR3, by the press, it gives them a model which they will never attain, because this model is outside our reality.

Dear comrades,

In the present world, in the world which is fighting for liberty and equality, we do not have to resemble anyone; we have to be ourselves, neither superior nor inferior to anyone. (Applause)

And it is true that the government is constantly attempting "to give a complex" to the Reunionese, to encourage him to resemble someone else, someone else who is said to be superior to him. We do not have to fall into that trap. The trap of imitation, the complex of inferiority. There is no reason to try to resemble anyone else. It is enough to be oneself. And to be oneself standing tall. This is the principal problem here today.

Moreover the government is organizing recreational activities aimed at the youth sector. It knows that the period of youth is universally one of sports activity, of predilection for festivities. Never before has the government organized so many sports, musical and other kinds of activities. On the radio and television, from morning to night, we hear "promotions" [animations], competitions, etc. to orient our young people toward values which are foreign to the country and to evoke in our youth fear over the prospect of the struggle. At the same time, the government is developing veritable racism against the young people. It is spreading the idea that young people no longer want to work, that young people are lazy... you often hear persons on the radio who have been prompted to say that in their time young people worked but that now they no longer wish to do so. The unemployed person is said to be lazy! There is probably nothing that can be done with this kind of young people! It is in this way that the government is justifying the situation and its consequences, even to the prostitution of its young women and juvenile delinquence. The objective is the depoliticization of young people, because a young person is not concerned about politics; the objective is to discourage the young person, to isolate him in the popular battle.

The Struggle of Youth

Dear comrades,

Our Reunionese Communist Party will never engage in demagoguery and flattery toward young people. Youth is merely a passage from childhood to adulthood. There is no such thing as youth per se. There is a problem of class: there is nothing in common between the son of a rich man and the son of a planter, worker and unemployed person. (Applause)

The son of the rich man knows that tomorrow he will be able to take his father's place, that his future is assured from now on and that he is going to have the benefits of an inheritance. While the son of the unemployed man, even the young high school graduate or the young man who will leave the university tomorrow, knows that he has no individual solution to the problem of youth. He knows that we must all together find a collective solution.

Even if there are differences in the thinking of those who are older and those who are younger, and this is obvious even if those who are older do not always understand those who are younger, if occasionally they forget the time when they were young themselves or even that they were young, the problem is not between

the young people and the 'old people.' The problem is the unified struggle of the young people of the popular masses against the rich, including the young people who are on the side of the rich. Tomorrow, in fact, in the political battle, in the first elections, in the first strikes, we are going to find the sons of the rich opposite us.

Young persons who are now from 15 to 25 years of age were born between 1955 and 1965, during the period when the Reunionese Communist Party launched its slogan of Autonomy by affirming our pride at being Reunionese. In that youth group today, there is the contradiction which now exists in every Reunionese. On the one hand, there is the pressure of the dominant ideology, the pressure of the means of propaganda, to guide our youth toward the alienation which makes them desire something they will never be able to have. On the other hand, there is the desire to assert the right of a Reunionese to be Reunionese and to lead his country. (Applause)

However, in order for a young person to be really able to assert this desire, it will not be done by shouting at a street corner, by insulting a gendarme or a passing zoreil. That has no importance and no effect. The youth sector must organize, that is, in fact by strengthening its organization, the FJAR, the Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion. It is a front in which there is room for all young people who wish to liberate their country, who wish Autonomy and for "Reunion to be for the Reunionese." It is not necessary to be a communist to be in the FJAR. Any young person who wants to struggle for the future of his country has a place in the Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion. This means that the FJAR does not have to be a Communist Party of young people, just as the women's Union does not have to be a Communist Party of women. The FJAR is the organization of all those, at the side of the communists, who love their country, all those who want to liberate their country. In FJAR ranks, there is room for the children of planters, workers, laborers and craftsmen, the children of intellectuals and of the middle classes; it is the place for a debate of ideas, a place for the assembling of all the best in the youth of Reunion. (Applause)

Our Allies

Although it is necessary to unite the Reunionese to win our struggle, that is not enough, considering the power of colonialism.

We must make alliances; we must seek allies.

Where will we find them? First of all in the country where there is a government which is oppressing and exploiting Reunion: in France; we must seek among the people of France, among the working class, among its progressive forces, organizations which will support our battle here. This already exists in the relations between the UGTR [General Confederation of Labor of Reunion] and the UGT [General Confederation of Labor] in France. This already exists in our relations with the French Communist Party and other progressive organizations in France. Such is the case with the UPR [Women's Union of Reunion], the case of the FJAR. But we must go beyond that. We must demand even greater support from our allies in France vis-a-vis our struggle against the French government.

We must also seek allies in countries with the same regime as our own, that is, in other Overseas Departments and Territories. In these countries which are

often quite different from us, there are forces different from us, with slogans different from our own. The essential point is that in these countries, in New Caledonia, Tahiti, the Antilles, French Guiana, everywhere that there are forces struggling against the colonialist French government. We must strengthen our alliances with these forces, at the same time as we must strengthen our alliances with the revolutionary forces existing in our neighboring areas. At one time, we were isolated in our struggle for independence and endured the domination of English colonialism. In the Seychelles, after colonial domination, there was the reactionary government of [Chief Minister J.R.] Mancham. In Madagascar, there was Tsiranana, the man of the French colonialists. There was nowhere that we could go in the region. We were hit by bans on our staying in those countries; we were even expelled from them.

Today, 20 minutes air time from Reunion, in Mauritius, there are mighty forces which tomorrow could seize power. In the Seychelles, 3 hours away by plane, there are patriots in power who chose the socialist way over imperialism and who are supporting us in our struggle for self-determination. One hour by plane from here, in Madagascar, revolutionary forces are in power which wish to move toward socialism. (Applause)

Dear comrades,

That means things are changing and that we must seek allies everywhere for our struggle. And just as we need solidarity, we must support those who are struggling throughout the world, as well as those who struggled yesterday, who struggled in Latin America, in Nicaragua, as well as those who are struggling today in El Salvador, Guatemala and in other countries against South American dictators. We are supporting the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, just as we are with the POLISARIO which is struggling in the Western Sahara. We are with the Palestinian people of the PLO, with the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia. We are with all peoples struggling for an "Indian Ocean Zone of Peace."

We are with the progressive and revolutionary forces of the whole world.

Reunion of Tomorrow

Dear comrades,

We want to say this to you in conclusion: youth is nothing more than a moment in the life of everyone, and it is a very brief moment; it is a passage. And after grammar school, after high school, you are confronted with the problems of adults: such as how to find work? How to live? And how to raise a family tomorrow? Young persons under 25 years of age are the majority in Reunion, and they are the Reunion of tomorrow. The Reunion of tomorrow is the youth of today. At school, you learned that a French poet said: "Tomorrow belongs to no one." Well then, dear comrades, let your conference today provide the answer of Reunionese youth: "Through struggle, tomorrow is for Reunionese youth; tomorrow, 'Reunion will be for the Reunionese'."

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CSu: 4400

BRIEFS

MINISTER DISAPPEARS--On Friday 2 January President Habyarimana informed his government of the disappearance of Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, minister of civil service and employment. This officer, second after General Habyarimana in terms of army ranks, had lost his membership in the central committee of the National Revolutionary Movement For Development (MRDN, the only party), in the course of the December congress (LE MONDE, 26 December). It is believed in Kigali that Colonel Kanyarengwe crossed the Rwanda-Tanzania border 28 December on the Rusomo Bridge. His family claims total ignorance of his movements. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Jan 80 p 6] 5157

MINISTER SEEKS ASYLUM--(AFP). It was reported on Monday 5 January in Kigali that Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, Rwandan minister of civil service and employment, sought refuge in Tanzania and requested political asylum. The Colonel, a fellow graduate of President Juvenal Habyarimana at the Rwanda Officers' School, had disappeared on 28 December. (LE MONDE, 6 January). Official sources had given no reason for his departure. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jan 80 p 6] 5157

CSO:4400

ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM, NEW SOURCES STUDIED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27, 28 Nov 80

[Article by Ibrahima Fall]

[27 Nov 80, pp 1, 3]

[Text] The campaign to sensitize people to energy conservation, far from being useless, has resulted in a reduction in energy consumption in the public and private sectors, as well as in home usage. While waiting for precise and detailed figures on the subject, the confirmation of energy savings was reported by Ibrahima Fall, who met yesterday with Ndiawar Fall, director of energy, and Birame Diouf, secretary of the National Energy Commission.

The government, for its part, created a National Energy Commission to coordinate the various measures aimed at achieving an integrated energy policy. The commission, presided over by the prime minister, is in charge of working out governmental policy goals on the matter, having studies made, and proposing the investments required to carry out the policy.

The desired goal is to reduce our energy dependence but also to orient ourselves toward other sources of energy which would offer the plus of being locally available.

Reduced Energy Consumption on All Levels

"Energy is your servant, save it." This slogan put out by the national company to sensitize the public to energy conservation is from now on part of the standard lines that the average citizen hears daily on the radio or reads in his newspaper. The so-called "popular" theater has joined the campaign. Informative sketches on the dangers of high energy consumption have been put on through electronic intermediaries as well as in the form of cartoons; through the famous "B.D." (cartoon) our newspaper tried to educate people to the vital necessity of changing their habits, of adapting themselves to the fact of a frighteningly high oil bill, considered too high to pay.

In order to coordinate the various measures aimed at arriving at an integrated energy policy, the government has created a National Energy Commission charged with drawing up an energy policy and following up on the application of all government decisions on the matter.

This commission, as stipulated by Article 2 of the decree creating it, is charged with working out the goals of governmental policy on energy, having studies made, proposing the necessary investments required to carry out the policy and the overall financial planning. The commission also watches over the application of governmental decisions and coordinates the actions of the public services. Presided over by the prime minister, it brings together notably the minister of industrial development and crafts, who is the general secretary of the commission, the other ministers more or less concerned with the energy question, and anyone capable of shedding light on its work. In the interview granted us yesterday, Mr Ndiawar Fall, director of energy, and Birame Diouf, secretary of the National Energy Commission, pointed out that the guidelines on energy policy involve all forms of energy, whether it be electric energy, petroleum, solar, vegetable, geothermal, tidal power, wind, nuclear, etc....

The measures which have been taken to arrive at a considerable reduction in energy consumption revolve around the national campaign to educate people about energy conservation, to reduce the rate of its use by the government, notably by restricting the use of gas for administrative vehicles, reducing use of electric energy for air-conditioning, lighting, telephones, etc....

To take stock of the application of these measures, a report is currently being written up.

One of the first conclusions our speakers came to referred to the affirmation of a reduction in energy consumption in all the ministries. The education campaign was judged equally positive to the extent that a drop in energy use in households as well as in industry and the administrative structures was registered. Begun last June, the campaign is to end in January. It could always be started up again, since it is considered a step on the long road to finding an appropriate solution as demanded by the energy situation of our country.

Citizens have certainly realized that there has been a pause in the education campaign lately. This pause was intentional, because the initiators of the campaign did not want to be too aggressive with the population through constant and ill-timed advertising. All the same, there will be an intensification of the campaign for the months of December and January as was the case in September.

This large-scale action was financed by the National Energy Fund, which is said to have assets in the neighborhood of 1.5 billion [CFA francs]. It is understood that this sum is a ceiling figure which might possibly not be attained. A meeting to determine the exact amount held by the fund is planned shortly.

In the minds of the members of the commission, all the measures decided on by the prime minister should in the end have a positive effect on the reduction of our oil bill, estimated at more than 50 billion. The goal, however, is not only to

attain the reduction of our oil consumption. It is also a question of orienting ourselves toward other, less constraining, "light," sources of energy, which have the additional merit of being produced locally. In this regard, studies aimed at maximizing exploitation of solar, wind, hydroelectric, nuclear and biomass energy, etc... are being undertaken. Certain of the studies are now taking shape; others are on the way. The stated objective is to reduce Senegal's energy dependence considerably. To do this, finding substitutes for petroleum seems currently to have unanimous support in order to develop a coherent, integrated, indigenous energy policy.

[28 Nov 80, p 3]

[Text] Conquering Energy Dependence by Substitute Energies

Economizing on energy seems to be a categorical imperative if we are to reduce the state's expenses for energy and orient the savings generated toward other investments.

The economy measures also aim, in the minds of the initiators, at changing the firmly entrenched habits of a populace, an administration and an industrial complex whose energy consumption is considered excessive.

With the national campaign to educate people to conserve energy, it is a matter of teaching people new energy consuming habits more appropriate to the authorities' possibilities to pay an oil bill estimated at more than 50 billion a year. Looking to new avenues of research opening up, unanimity seems to support the necessity of more determinedly seeking energy substitutes for petroleum.

Studies have been undertaken to sum up the capability of renewable energy sources to progressively substitute for petroleum. Thus, a study of industrial energy expertise is in progress. It concerns finding a way to improve the energy efficiency of 14 of the largest industries which use the most energy. This study could result in the creation of small investments to diminish consumption; the state could aid these large industries in the financing of the small infrastructures.

A second study deals with the opportunity of importing coal or wood to replace oil in certain existing installations or in those to be built. The idea of making charcoal ourselves from imported wood is also being considered. It should be noted that anthracite or lignite is an important source for the production of electric current.

Another study underway deals with small and medium-sized companies. It is looking into the extent to which solar systems could aid these firms to heat water to low temperatures.

Solar energy is actually one of the main sources our country should look toward to reduce its energy dependence. There are real possibilities of installing solar stations which will be very useful in providing electricity in rural areas. One station is being built in Diakhao in the Sine. It is financed by SENELEC [Senegal Electricity Distribution Company] with the aid of foreign credit. Built by SINAES

[Industrial Company for the Application of Solar Energy], it will have a 25-kilowatt capacity and should be finished before the end of the year.

At the same time, one of the major drawbacks to this source of energy is that it is expensive and its power is comparatively weak.

The photovoltaic system could also be put into use. These are direct-current systems which are again of weaker power but which can supply a certain amount of power in the pumping of bored wells.

The experience of India and China has shown that wastes can be an important source of less costly energy. Agricultural wastes, biomass waste, straw, wood and even human and animal wastes are used. A hole is dug into which all kinds of wastes are thrown. A long term fermentation process develops, which results in the release of methane gas. In India and China this methane gas is used to a large extent for cooking in the home.

Alcohol-based fuel, such as has been experimented with in Brazil, can also have a positive effect on the reduction of our oil imports. The fuel produced is a synthesis of gas and ethyl alcohol obtained from sugar cane residues. Thanks to this procedure, up to 15 percent of high-grade fuel has been economized.

Wind power could also be an important substitute for oil. Projects for its development exist, but when analyzed, one realizes that because of the weak winds in our country, it is an energy source which probably wouldn't have much effect on the reduction of our oil consumption. Actually, for the development of wind to be worth the effort, winds of a velocity of 5 meters a second or more are often needed, and the wind velocity in our country is only about 2 meters a second. Besides this limiting factor, it should be pointed out that this form of energy generates a weak output which could at most serve very small villages.

In the developed countries and those countries that have opted to exploit it, nuclear energy endlessly divides public opinion; people see in it a supreme threat to security and the preservation of human and ecological structures. Notwithstanding all the constraints connected with its use, Senegal will look into the possibilities this form of energy, used for peaceful purposes, can offer over the long term. The problem of power is also at play here but backward. For a nuclear plant to be viable, it is generally considered that it should have a power in the neighborhood of 200 megawatts. Because of this necessity, the investment cost is prohibitive, and it is not by chance that this form of energy still remains a monopoly of the big powers. Nevertheless, Senegal is not going to abandon this avenue of research, which could be profitable in the long run. Moreover, Senegalese experts are currently studying in countries having atomic power. The development of this kind of energy can be viewed favorably when we learn that a research permit has been delivered to COGEMA [General Nuclear Materials Company] to prospect for uranium in the region of East Senegal. Indications of its existence have been uncovered in the region. Now it is a matter of evaluating the deposit and its economic value.

Going in the direction of energy substitutes in no way signifies a renunciation of prospecting and exploiting our own "black gold." "Dome-flore" petroleum was

discovered off Casamance in quantities estimated at 110 million tons. The exploitation of this godsend has been put off so far because of the crude's viscous and heavy quality, and its development is not yet profitable on a technological level. A procedure to dilute the crude by means of a gas injection is currently being sought. It is believed that this operation is on the brink of success.

Senegal could greatly profit by erecting hydroelectric dams on its rivers, since we have an abundance of waterways.

The definitive policy in this area must be viewed in a subregional context because the riverside populations of Senegal are involved and take part in any action affecting the development of our main river. The programs of the OMVS [Senegal River Development Organization] and OMVG [Gambia River Development Organization] programs are particularly interested in the dam building issue. Parallel with this subregional option, Senegal is also considering construction of smaller works on its other rivers, works of purely local interest.

On the industry level, self-sufficiency in energy is the goal. It is, moreover, this stage that has been attained by the large refineries which function solely on peanut shells. The energy is obtained by a boiling procedure. Likewise, a firm such as the CSS [Senegalese Sugar Company] runs on transformed sugar cane wastes.

The consumption of charcoal and of wood produced locally should be drastically reduced, according to the experts. Household use accounts for up to 50 percent of the energy consumption. To the experts, it is necessary to avoid excessive deforestation because with the destruction of the vegetative cover all rainfall becomes a danger. Thus, special ovens have been invented to limit the quantity of charcoal used for cooking. The "Ban Ak Suuf" stove, according to a member of the National Energy Commission, saves up to 60 percent of the energy that is lost in traditional combustion with a Malgasy stove or "three stones (nopale)." From now on, with this stove, the housewife will use no more than 20 to 40 percent of the amount of charcoal she usually used to assure the proper cooking of meals. If this experience is to be spread, the invention of stoves adapted to urban life is necessary.

Imposing speed limits, limiting the importation of "large cylinder" cars by imposing prohibitive taxes, as well as the "dieselization" of cars are other measures that can have positive effects on the reduction of the oil bill. Promotion of sharing transportation can also be added to the list of measures to take to increase the efficiency of the sectors linked to fuel consumption. Trains should be reactivated, especially the suburban train, which can help solve the problems workers confront in getting to work and returning home.

Problems linked to public lighting were discussed by the members of the National Energy Commission. There is a plan to find solutions, together with the communes, to the confirmed wasting of electricity. The commune of Dakar is going to renovate its system of public lighting soon.

In fact, the 362 clocks which program that lighting are part of very old installations, and it is not unusual to see lights on in full daylight in certain areas, while in others there is complete darkness. These defects can be attributed to the constant breakdown of the clocks. Now it is a question of standardizing the lighting in the commune, utilizing a central command system such as that which lights and extinguishes all the lights throughout Cape Verde at the same time.

PROGRESS OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS ENCOURAGING

Victoria NATION in English 12 Jan 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

PROGRESS on several district projects on Mahé and Praslin has been reported to the Rural and Community Development Group — which is responsible for the co-ordination of rural and community projects aimed at improving the living standards of our people.

The group heard at a recent meeting that contacts have already been made to acquire a piece of land at Grand'Anse, Praslin where a new clinic is to be built.

Plots of land have also been acquired by Government to build other clinics at Cote d'Or, Praslin and Anse Louis, Mahe while at Anse La Blague a site is yet to be identified for a pre-fab clinic.

Water schemes head the community projects being undertaken by the Rural and Community Development Group to improve living standards. A plan is being prepared to provide Capucin with

better water supplies and at Dame Le Roi work has already started on a small water scheme.

Farmers at Amitié, Praslin will this month be encouraged to take part in a scheme to provide additional water supplies in their area. A meeting on this will be held soon during a film show at the Anse Kerlan community centre.

The Group meeting heard that the Port Glaud SPPF branch has asked for Government help to build a small water scheme at Morne Blanc because at present people have to walk about 1½ miles to get water from Casse Dent.

The Glacis SPPF branch has also asked for a water scheme for their district which is not now served by the main water supply.

In the meantime the Water Authority is studying ways of providing piped water supply to the inhabitants living high in the hills at Talbot.

All these projects are being considered with co-ordination by the SPPF branches.

Road development is also forging ahead, much of it on a selfhelp basis. Work has begun on new roads at Danzilia, Pointe au Sel and Anse Boudin.

However, the member of the Group who has prepared plans for at least 15 roads on Mahé by 1982 has stressed that priority be given to surfacing existing rural roads rather than building new ones because new roads are being damaged by rainwater erosion.

Work on a temporary community centre at Anse Royale will start early this year to replace the one that has been given over as site office to the Chinese builders working on

the new Anse Royale secondary school.

The old school at Anse Boudin, Praslin, has been completely renovated and will now be used as a community centre and creche. Again on Praslin, the building housing the St. Mathieu creche at Grand'Anse will be renovated with better facilities the group heard.

The Rural and Community Development Group will meet again on January 27 to discuss and review again the many community development projects.

The group is made up of SPPF representatives, Government officials and delegates from non-governmental organisations.

BRIEFS

NONALIGNED SUPPORT SOUGHT--Victoria, 31 Jan (AFP)--Mr Jacques Hodoul, the Seychelles foreign affairs minister, says his country will ask the nonaligned movement to agree to the proposed UN conference on the Indian Ocean, the Seychelles News Agency announced on Friday. Without mentioning names, Mr Hodoul accused some world powers of wishing to sabotage this conference, which is to raise the issue of the presence of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean. The Seychelles minister also explained that a new world economic order was necessary now more than ever. Mr Hodoul added that Seychelles no longer believes in the North-South dialogue, which he described as a mere monologue; but he praised interregional commercial cooperation and economic cooperation with all the developing countries. Finally, Mr Hodoul accused South Africa of being responsible for the failure of the UN Geneva conference on Namibia, which was held early this month. Mr Hodoul will lead the Seychelles delegation to the foreign affairs ministers of the nonaligned countries conference which opens in New Delhi on 9 February. [Text] [AB311143 Paris AFP in French 1034 GMT 31 Jan 81]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN DELEGATION WITH OFFICIALS--Angelo Miculescu, deputy chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers and minister of agricultural and the food industry, was today received by Brig Gen Ismail Ali Abokor, chairman of the People's National Assembly and chairman of the SRC [as heard] political committee. They discussed political and economic cooperation and exchanges between the two national assemblies. Miculescu also had talks with Ahmad Mahmud Farah, chairman of the General Bureau of Ideology and Foreign Affairs, other bureau chairmen and party workers, and toured various projects in the Mogadishu area, including the port and livestock projects. [Summary] [LD311740 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 31 Jan 81 EA]

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES NEW CHAIRMEN--Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, today addressed the closing session of the seminar at the police academy for 78 senior armed forces officers who have been appointed regional and district chairmen in Somalia. Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, president of the SDR, told the officers their appointment comes at a time when the country is facing difficulties such as long drought, enemies on the verge of invading the country, and elements who are all-out to divert the nation's revolution from its aims and objectives. For that reason you should tighten your belts to safeguard the Somali community from these catastrophes, said Challe Siad. We welcome all those who give us assistance in matters pertaining to the interests of the Somali nation, but as for those who are enemies of the Somali nation's religion, dignity, existence and sovereignty, we shall be their enemies, declared President of the SDR Challe Muhammad Siad Barre. [Excerpts] [LD012054 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 1 Feb 80 EA]

CSO: 4407

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

NEW MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS--Dar es Salaam--President Nyerere has appointed Ndugu Ali Mchumo minister of trade. Before his new appointment, Ndugu Mchumo was the junior minister of internal affairs. Following this appointment, the former minister of trade, Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma, now becomes minister of communications and transport. Ndugu Kaduma replaces Ndugu Augustine Mwingara, who was dismissed recently as a result of poor management of Tanzania Air Corporation causing substantial losses to the nation. [Text] [LD301540 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 30 Jan 81 EA]

CSO: 4407

BRIEFS

GASOLINE RATIONING ORDERED--The Uganda Government has ordered rationing of petrol to private car owners throughout the country. The exercise will start in Kampala District. Power and Communications Minister Akema P'Ojok said the exercise would continue as long as necessary. The new measures came while car owners since last week were making long queues at petrol stations without getting enough fuel. Private car owners in Kampala District, except diplomats and government officials, were instructed to take their cars and log books to Kololo air strip yesterday morning to be told which filling stations they would be getting their fuel from. Up-country drivers would get notes from District Commissioners before getting supply of petrol until they filled the necessary forms, the Minister said. The Minister said sufficient funds had been set aside to buy enough fuel. Up to last week, some Sh. 24 million worth of fuel was being imported weekly, he said. Mr P'Ojok said the government had agreed with oil companies to increase the amount to Sh. 34 million. Meanwhile, four men and a woman were arrested by the Uganda Army personnel after allegedly robbing a man of 330,000/-. Police Inspector-General Luke Ofungi thanked the Commander of the Uganda Army, Maj.-Gen. Tito Okello and Chief of Staff Brig. David Oyite Ojok for handing over the robbery suspects to the police. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Jan 81 p 20]

CSO: 4420

'L'OBSERVATEUR' JOURNALIST PRAISED

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Dec 80 p VIII

[Article by Philippe Decraene: "An Independent African Newspaper"]

[text] Being a journalist in West Africa is not always easy. In Ouagadougou (Upper Volta), Edouard Ouedraogo maintains a kind of independence which does not preclude a sense of responsibility.

"I do not belong to any political party," Edouard Ouedraogo, editor of L'OBSERVATEUR, the independent Upper Voltan daily newspaper, likes to keep telling people. That principled statement begins to take on its full significance when you learn that Upper Volta's constitution, which was suspended last November, had officially instituted a three-party government system, and that just about every Upper Voltan intellectual declares personal loyalty to either one of the three groups which were given official recognition or one of the small semiclandestine groups which build up or one of the countless parties which no longer exist today but, in a more or less fleeting way, have affected politics in this West African republic for a quarter of a century.

The former French language and literature instructor at the Ouagadougou Military Academy was not fated to be a journalist on the face of things. After studying literature in the Upper Voltan capital, which is where he comes from, and then in Dakar, and then at the University of Dijon where he received his master's in 1969, Ouedraogo says that he started to write "because of some particular circumstances." Following an unjust expropriation attempt which nearly succeeded in victimizing his family, which bears one of the commonest family names among the Ouagadougou Mossi, he took up his pen to plead his family's case publicly. "I realized then that in Upper Volta there was a vacuum to be filled, since there was nobody around who might have alerted public opinion. To be brief, I took the opportunity offered me to make use of a genuine freedom of the press which everyone was hesitating to use."

He is meagerly outfitted in a room in which the AFP teletype machine is constantly rattling and an air conditioner hums away which puts out more noise than it does cool air, and he sits imposingly behind an immense desk, which is collapsing under the weight of files, books and pamphlets of every kind.

Not So Crazy

Edouard Ouedraogo, smiling, digs the latest issue of LE CANARD ENCHAINE out of the mess: "Of course we do not have the traditions or the talent of LE CANARD's journalists. But we think highly of their work. We are inspired by it and sometimes even reuse certain formats of theirs as our own."

In that spirit L'OBSERVATEUR created a new weekly column in 1976, 6 years after it was founded, entitled "Mam Ti Fou." In More, the language of the Mossi people, that means roughly 'this one's not as crazy as you think.' So Edouard Ouedraogo, anxious to "overcome the intellectual laziness of readers and hold their interest by using a new style," has started up a new format which has practically no counterpart in other French-speaking black African countries except in Gabon; in fact, Albert Yangari, the editor of the daily L'UNION, is the force behind a daily column signed "Mayaka" which sets itself approximately the same goals and uses the same methods.²

In traditional Africa as in medieval Europe, lunatics are both feared and respected. Someone has to speak out in public about what people with more sense only mention in a low voice even in the corridors of power. So every Monday, as a general rule, L'OBSERVATEUR's commentary writers start off with the phrase that never changes, 'This week Mam Ti Fou,' and mount a campaign against excesses and abuses, trying to strike out at folly and denounce injustice.

Gondaogo Ilboudo, one of its occasional contributors who recently submitted a report about it to the French Press Institute, has this to say: "L'OBSERVATEUR has played some part, indeed a substantial part, in the process of struggling against underdevelopment. Moreover, it has been a platform for all Upper Voltans, a springboard as it were, for all kinds of different political sympathies, and is the only daily publication serving as a mouthpiece through which political opposition, which has not always had access to government-controlled channels of communication, has been able to convey its views. But that did not mean that the column has been like an opposition submarine."

With its humor, satire and parody-style writing, "Mam Ti Fou," which serves as a cover name for several journalists at L'OBSERVATEUR, suggests more than it actually says. It cleverly gets the reader involved, tempting him to go beyond the innuendoes, to grasp what it is only saying implicitly and to read more into its taunts which are often so cutting. It is dreaded by all politicians since none of them can take its neutrality for granted, and Ilboudo expresses an opinion about the paper which is shared by a large part of his country's intellectual elite: "In Upper Volta, L'OBSERVATEUR is like a counterbalance to the government but is not antigovernment. It is a crucible for debate which reflects the viewpoints of everyone who reserves a chance to speak. They call upon it to bear witness and, like it or not, it becomes the conscience of public opinion."

However, criticism has its limits, and L'OBSERVATEUR's journalists have their own code of behavior. When the general atmosphere gets so tense that Upper Voltan democracy is shaky, "Mam Ti Fou" beats a ready retreat. Thus, last October during the strike set off by the teachers' unions, "Mam Ti Fou" crew in its claws and was silent. "We did not write anything during those three weeks of social conflict," Edouard Ouedraogo told us. And he said, by way of explanation, "An African journalist must maintain his sense of responsibility whatever the circumstances."

* Dakar has a satiric newspaper called "LE POLITICIEN". Its manager Mamless Dia, as in another connection L'OBSERVATEUR - and contrarily to L'UNION - has had a bone to pick many times with the censor.

BRIEFS

STATEMENTS BY ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT--Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has voiced his conviction that the New Delhi nonaligned countries ministerial meeting should express recognition of Cuba's efforts as chairman of the movement. In an interview with PRENSA LATINA, the Zambian president noted that Fidel Castro gives his personal attention to numerous complex international problems, both in Africa, Southeast Asia and in the Middle East. Kaunda referred to South Africa's destabilizing maneuvers against his country and other independent states. He stated that it is necessary that the nonaligned countries and other progressive peoples help the Namibians to fight against their South African oppressors. Finally, the Zambian president stressed that the movement now is stronger in its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid. [Text] [FL281327 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1211 GMT 28 Jan 81]

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TAKEOVER OF 'HERALD' PROMPTS REVIEW OF ITS HISTORY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Jan 81 p 8

[Article by John Parker]

[Text]

THE MUGABE government of Zimbabwe has just bought from the Argus Company of South Africa 49 per cent holding in the country's major newspaper group. It has formed a trust and African editors will move in to run the Salisbury Herald and Bulawayo Chronicle, the two daily newspapers. John Parker, who worked for the group for 11 years, looks back at the fascinating history of the group.

EVER SINCE the day in the early 1980s when Francis Dormer, then chairman of the Argus Company of South Africa, coined the name Rhodesia for the new territory annexed north of the Limpopo by the Pioneer Columns of Cecil John Rhodes and his Chartered Company, the Press has played a significant, though not necessarily decisive, role in the country's development.

The first newspaper appeared in the territory on June 20, 1981. It was called the Mashonaland Herald, and was produced under extreme difficulties by a young correspondent for the Argus Company, William Ernest Fairbridge.

Dormer had sent him up by ox wagon to write despatches on the development of the new land occupied only one year before.

He arrived after a six-month journey "in shirt and pants with a single style pen" and was cordially received by the administration, then consist-

ing a relationship scarcely disturbed until the Rhodesian Front Party formed the government in 1963.

In a chat over "their cherry stone table," Fairbridge later recalled, the idea of a cyclostyled sheet was born. He required the broken-down old machine blown off and cobbled up an ink-ling roller "made of impurest treacle" and locally produced glue, cast in a cylindrical German sausage

tin," with which he churned out the first few issues. Fairbridge wrote later:

"It was not started as either an economic or political proposition; no one was more surprised at its becoming a paper from the commencement nor regretted more the public pressure to make it a partisan organ than myself."

He pointed out that after the advertisements and news of the week had been catered for little space was left in an eight-page folio-size sheet for continuous matter.

"This disappointed," he wrote, "a large propor-

tion of the readers who concluded, to use the phrase of one of the fervent orators, that the editor had joined the 'conspiracy of silence' against the settler community."

It was a view to be echoed by thousands of white Rhodesian settlers over the decades, as the Mafabouland Herald became the Rhodesia Herald on October 9, 1992 (21-2 years before the territory was formally named Rhodesia on May 1, 1985), as the Bulawayo Chronicle was founded, followed by the United Press, the Sunday Mail in Salisbury and the Sunday News in Bulawayo.

These five papers formed a highly profitable outpost of the South African Argus empire for the next 85 years, establishing a monopoly of white (and perforce black) readership challenged only occasionally and never effectively until the Thomson Organisation came into Rhodesia in the early 1960s.

From the beginning, the Argus papers were designed for their white readers only.

They reflected the views of the influential, moneyed establishment, adopting towards African aspirations a paternalistic, vaguely tolerant, pale-pink liberal stance which infuriated right-wing whites and educated blacks alike.

In the mid Fifties, while the economic boom brought about the formation of the Central African Federation was at its height, the first significant newspaper aimed at the growing African market was set up in Salisbury with the encouragement of the then Fede-

ral Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, and with the backing of the major copper-mining groups, RST and Anglo-American.

It was run on paternalistic lines by two South Africans, the Paver brothers, and was never seriously regarded until, though a series of mergers, the African Daily News was acquired by the Thomson Organisation.

In 1962 a British editor, Eugene Wason, transformed the Daily News into a whole-hearted supporter of Joshua Nkomo and African nationalism, drastically modernising its techniques and style. Its success frightened the ruling Rhodesian Front out of its wits.

In 1964 Ian Smith, now Prime Minister, banned the Daily News (and African nationalist parties), and Wason and those of his staff who were white were forced to leave Rhodesia.

The Argus Company newspapers, aware in their monopoly of the market, refused to "pander" to the Africans, took Smith gently to task for threatening UDI, and went on printing the British news wires.

Having silenced the African press by force, Smith made his Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) in November 1965, simultaneously imposing censorship on the Argus newspapers - which makes doubly ironic his "horrified" reaction to the current position under which a trust set up by the Zimbabwe government has acquired Argus's 40 per cent holding in the group.

He left censorship and the censors in the newspaper offices until he had strengthened the law enough - by altering the constitution - to ensure that in later years any newspaper opposition to his regime was little more than a token.

It had never been much more. At the height of the tension between government and press - at an immediately after UDI - the Rhodesian press had fought effectively for only one right - to print blank spaces in place of the censored news and comment.

It never fought for the right to print the news. Neither management nor journalists had the stomach to face out the government.

On the day the censors moved in, only four journalists at a meeting of 75 backed my motion - I was then President of the Rhodesian Guild of Journalists - condemning censorship and refusing to work under it. It was the most humiliating day of my life.

That said, it is also true that for for 90 years the press brought to white Rhodesians a national world-wide coverage of news equalled by only the very best British provincial newspapers, like the Yorkshire Post or the old Manchester Guardian.

Great sums were spent through the years on buildings, plant and a world network of services; and within the broad limits of Argus Company policy, the editors were largely left to their own devices.

No Rhodesian editor was ever sacked for falling out of line, although Malcolm Smith was discreetly "retired" early from the Rhodesia Herald after his campaign over the blank spaces.

Its one blank spot lay in coverage of African affairs and aspirations. By ignoring them, or at best treating them with a superior tolerance tantamount to contempt, the Rhodesian press failed over 90 years in its major duty - to inform.

This is contributed to the ignorance, lack of understanding and prejudice which led directly to UDI, the subsequent years of hardship and a seven-year civil war.

The end of a free, independent newspaper system must always be a cause for deep regret. But now Rhodesia is Zimbabwe and Smith sheds considerable tears for the formation of the government-financed Press Trust as a "step on the road to one-Party government."

For the past 15 years the Argus Company papers in Rhodesia were neither free nor independent. Looking back, I doubt if they were ever so. We who worked on them thought they were; but in fact they were shackled tightly to a system designed to maintain racial superiority politely but at all costs.

Like the system, they were bound to self-destruct in the end; and the only thing left to ponder is Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's moderation.

NKOMO ATTACKS DECISION TO HIRE AUSTRALIAN TEACHERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Patriotic Front of Mr Joshua Nkomo has attacked a government decision to hire several hundred expatriate Australian school teachers, asserting that they were "culturally unqualified to work in this country".

Seventy Australian teachers arrived at the weekend, the first of several hundred that the government wants to come to Zimbabwe to boost the country's high school staff.

A PF statement said: "It is our contention that this country could have raised enough teachers from among our own people or at least from those whose culture are similar to ours."

The PF claimed that the Australians had been given preferential treatment by being posted to urban schools. "The displaced Zimbabwean teachers have been told to accept posts in rural areas or quit," it said.

"If the Australians came here to help they should not be asking for preferential treatment," the PF statement said.

"To do so is to expose the fact that they are not only culturally unqualified to teach our children but they are also mentally not prepared to make the sacrifices which are necessary."

"We have seen a very different approach from other countries, whose voluntary teachers are often to be found right inside the jungle sharing the hardships of the people," the statement added.

The PF rejects the government's claim that Zimbabwe does not have enough teachers to cope with the rising school population.

It maintains that thousands of Zimbabwean teachers were trained abroad but when they answered the government's call to return home they were told they were not sufficiently qualified.

were not sufficiently qualified.

"As a consequence, many teachers are staying away from their country which is showing little interest in their contribution to the building of this country," the statement said.—Zana/Reuter.

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